THE

ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE;

BEING

AN ABRIDGEMENT

OF

THE CRIMINAL REGULATIONS;

AND OF

The Circular Orders & Constructions of the Regulations

BY THE

Court of Nizamut Adawlut,

UNDER THE

PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM

IN

BENGAL.

THE REGULATIONS EXTENDING TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR 1839,

THE CIRCULAR ORDERS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1837,

THE CONSTRUCTIONS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1838.

BY

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A. D. 1839.

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PREFACE.

THE following Work was commenced for my own private use, when Magistrate of Patna, but having been transferred to another branch of the service, I have been induced to publish it, hoping that, as an Abstract of the Regulations and Acts of the Government, and Bye-Laws of the Nizamut Adawlut of Fort William, it may present an easy guide to the voluminous Works from which it has been compiled.

I have adopted the form of the "Abridgement of the Penal Regulations," by Mr. Smyth, as the most simple and easy of reference, but have deviated from the general plan of that Work, in having made an Alphabetical Classification of Crime, and in having confined myself solely to the Criminal Regulations.

The Circular Orders for the year 1838, not having been yet published, I have been unable to condense them into this Work, rendering it in some measure incomplete. Errors also are discernable in the arrangement of the Work, which the want of leisure prevents the immediate alteration of, but being in themselves immaterial, I trust that they will be found to be in some measure corrected by the copiousness of the Index.

F. SKIPWITH.

Mymunsing, July, 1839.

ERRATA.

In No. 49, instead of "*or fine*" read "*or of imposing a fine.*"
„ 65, instead of "*him*" read "*them.*"
„ 69, after "30" insert "*5 annas.*"
„ 167, instead of "4 *annas*" read "4 *times.*"
„ 376, after "*alter any*" insert "*arrangement.*"
„ 376, after "*rent*" insert "*will be made.*"
„ 473, instead of "*Seamut*" read "*Seasut.*"
„ 477, instead of "*Seamut*" read "*Seasut.*"
„ 529, instead of "*joint*" read "*point.*"
„ 656, instead of "*Secud katee*" read "*Seend katee.*"
„ 692, instead of "*eight years*" read "*two years.*"
„ 769, instead of "*or sign*" read "*or to sign.*"
„ 776, instead of "*on charge*" read "*on a charge.*"

THE MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE,

&c. &c. &c.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
1	Any person enticing and taking away, or causing to be enticed and taken away, any married woman living with her husband; or unmarried woman under the age of 15, living with her parents or guardians, or any person acting in their behalf, for the purpose of rendering such married or unmarried female a prostitute, or concubine, or otherwise disposing of her, in an unlawful manner.	Six months' imprisonment, and a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a further imprisonment not exceeding six months. In aggravated cases, to be committed to the Sessions Judge, who may sentence the party to 7 years' imprisonment, with hard labor, and 2 years more in lieu of corporal punishment. The fine to be levied by distress.	M. S. J.	7 of 1819, Sec. 2. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 6. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
2	Any person causing, being accessary to, or procuring any other person to cause, abortion in any married or unmarried female.	Seven years' imprisonment, with hard labor, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. Labor commutable to a fine.	S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
3	Police Officers, of every description, enquiring into any charges of abortion, unless expressly ordered to do so by the Magistrate.	Fine and dismissal.	M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 16.	No. 303, Dec. 31, 1824.	
4	Any Native Officer, attached to any Civil or Criminal Court, withholding any public account, which it is his duty to prepare.	To pay such fine as may be acquittable.	M.	18 of 1817, Sec. 7.		
5	Any Mohajan, or other person, refusing to produce his account books, when called upon.	Fine, or imprisonment till he produces them.	M.	4 of 1793, Sec. 6. — 3 of 1803, Sec. 7.		No. 757, Feb. 8, 1833.
6	Any person committing adultery, (married women, to be prosecuted by their husbands, nor is a Magistrate capable of directing a public prosecution, should the husband decline.)	Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, nor less than 3, and liable to 2 years more in lieu of stripes.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 6. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		No. 670, Jan. 20, 1832.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
7	A married person, the legitimate child of a British father, is not amenable to the Mofussil Courts, on a charge of adultery.			17 of 1817.		No. 978, Oct. 9, 1835, Para. 3.
8	A married person, the illegitimate child of a British father, by a Native mother, is amenable to the Mofussil Courts, on a charge of adultery.					No. 978, Oct. 9, 1835, Para. 2.
9	On notice being given to the Police Officers, of an intended affray, they shall require the Zemeendars to disperse the people, and endeavour to persuade them to settle the affair among themselves, but shall, in no case, depute a Burkundauze to defend the property of either party, though they may set one to watch them.			20 of 1817, Sec. 18. — 49 of 1793.	No. 13, Oct. 25, 1797.	
10	Whenever a Magistrate may apprehend a breach of the peace on account of any land or right of water, &c., he shall call on the parties to produce proof of their possession, and shall decide thereon, maintaining one party in possession.		M.	15 of 1824, Sec. 3.		No. 1091, Mar. 14, 1839. — No. 1146, April 20, 1838.
11	Whenever an affray occurs, or is expected to occur, the Magistrate should endeavour to procure witnesses, unconnected with either party; neither should he be satisfied with preventing the immediate mischief, but should take measures for determining the question of possession.		M.		No. 50, April 19, 1809	Ditto.
12	The assembling of armed men, or taking other unlawful measures, with the evident intention of committing a breach of the peace, is a misdemeanour, and on conviction,	Punishable by imprisonment for 6 months, and fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to 6 months' further imprisonment, if not levied by distress and sale of goods.	M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 19. — 4 of 1825, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 664, Dec. 23, 1831. — No. 132, Aug. 3, 1813.
13	Any person laying claim to any property being convicted of an affray, either as principal, or accomplice, in which any person shall be killed, wounded, or severely beaten, on either side,	The property in dispute to be adjudged forfeited to Government, and all parties to be committed to the Sessions Court.	M.	49 of 1793, Sec. 6.	No. 13, Oct. 25, 1797.	
14	Any person convicted of affray, attended with homicide,	To be imprisoned for not less than 5, or more than 7 years.	S. J.	2 of 1823.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
15	Any person convicted of affray, unattended with homicide, severe wounding, or aggravated circumstances,	To be imprisoned with or without labor and irons, for a period not exceeding 1 year, and a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to a further imprisonment of 1 year, with labor. The labor commutable to a fine. The fine to be levied by distress.	M.	1 of 1822, Sec. 3. — 8 of 1828, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		No. 423, June 30, 1826. — No. 774, Mar. 29, 1833. — No. 972, Sept. 4, 1835.
16	In all cases of affray attended with wounding, or beating, punished by a Magistrate, a brief statement of the case, and description of the wounds, should be inserted in the column of remarks, in the monthly statement.		M.	8 of 1828.		No. 623, Feb. 4, 1831. — No. 1154, June 1, 1838.
17	All cases of affray, attended with wounding, inflicted by a sword, must be committed to the Sessions Court.		M.	8 of 1828.		No. 623, Feb. 4, 1831. — No. 628, Mar. 4, 1831.
18	Any person profiting by an affray, shall only be liable to punishment, when there shall be proof of his being guilty of instigating or conniving at it.		M.	12 of 1825. — 8 of 1828.	No. 63, Dec. 3, 1830.	No. 619, Jan. 21, 1831.
19	The evidence of persons supposed to have been concerned in an affray, attended with homicide, cannot be taken on oath, against other individuals implicated in the same offence.			10 of 1824, Sec. 3, C. 1. — 1 of 1829, Sec. 7.		No. 535, Jan. 1, 1830.
20	Assistant Magistrates, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers, shall report to the Magistrate previous to their issuing a Summons in cases of affray.		M.		No. 63, Dec. 3, 1830.	
21	It is not absolutely necessary, that in every case of affray, both parties should be put upon their trial.		M. S. J.			No. 778, April 6, 1833.
22	Any servants of an Indigo Factory, who shall have been engaged in a violent affray, shall be committed to the Sessions Court.		M.		No. 22, May 1, 1829.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
23	In case of affray, in which forfeiture of lands shall have been adjudged, the Magistrate shall direct the Government pleader to prosecute the party in the Civil Court.		M.	49 of 1793, Sec. 6.	No. 14, Oct. 25, 1797.	
24	Police Officers are forbidden to entertain Agents at the Sudder Stations, and the allowance of their establishment shall be paid, on a receipt being sent to the Treasurer.			20 of 1817.	No. 76, Nov. 22, 1810.	
25	Appeals from the orders of a Magistrate should be made within the month, though the Sessions Judge is competent to admit one, after the expiration of such time, provided it be proved that the petitioner was prevented by circumstances, totally beyond his control, from presenting it within the proper period.		S. J.	3 of 1821, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1829, Sec. 3.	No. 198, May 27, 1836.	No. 521, Sep. 4, 1829. — No. 697, June 1, 1832. — No. 730, Nov. 2 1832.
26	An Appeal on the part of a European British Subject, from the orders of a Magistrate, is not cognizable by a Sessions Judge, except in petty miscellaneous cases.			53 G. III. Cl. 155, Sec. 105.	No. 57, Sep. 3, 1830.	No. 1098, June 16, 1837.
27	An Appeal from a Joint Magistrate will lie in the first instance to the Magistrate, if he be acting in subordination to him. If independent, the Appeal will lie to the Sessions Judge.		M.	16 of 1810, Sec. 9.		No. 858, Jan. 31, 1834.
28	An Appeal from an Assistant Magistrate will lie to the Magistrate, provided more than a month has not elapsed since the date of the decision.		M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1829, Sec. 3.		
29	Appellants are at liberty to employ any Agent they please to conduct their Appeal from the orders of a Magistrate, but no assistance will be given them in securing their remuneration.		S. J.	9 of 1807, Sec. 4. — 15 of 1824.		No. 642, June 10, 1831.
30	It is discretionary with an appellate Court to admit an appeal from a person evading the execution of a Magistrate's sentence, nor is it necessary that the Appeal should be accompanied by a copy of the order of the Magistrate.		S. J.	3 of 1821, Sec. 5.		No. 941, April 24, 1835. — No. 1081, March 4, 1837.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
31	Appeals from a decision passed by a Magistrate under Regulation XV. of 1824, are cognizable by the Sessions Judge, provided they be made within a month, from the date of the decision.		S. J.	2 of 1829.		No. 1157, July 6, 1838.
32	Appeals from Police Officers dissatisfied with the orders of a Magistrate, shall be presented to the Magistrate, who shall forward them with the papers by dâk to the Superintendant of Police.		M.	G. G. C. May 9, 1838		
33	All correspondence with Appellants by letter, in Criminal matters, is objectionable, as they are at liberty to apply to the Court in the usual manner.		M. S. J.			No. 818, Aug. 23, 1833.
34	Sessions Judges are authorized to take armed attendants with them, whenever it may be necessary for them to visit the jail.		S. J.		No. 229, Jan. 14, 1820.	
35	No persons, except the Cutcherry Guards, shall be allowed to enter a Court with arms in their hands.		S. J. M.		No. 172, Aug. 7, 1835.	
36	Clubs and sharpened bamboos are to be considered arms.		M. S. J.	16 of 1825.		No. 399, Aug. 12, 1825.
37	Any cannon, fire arms, or military stores, transported without a pass of the British Government.	To be seized and confiscated.	M.	9 of 1810, Sec. 31.		
38	No warrant for the apprehension of any one shall be issued at the instance of an individual, unless the charge be deposed to on oath, either by the Complainant, or some credible person on his behalf.		M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 3.		
39	Police Officers shall exercise a sound discretion in the apprehension of persons charged with theft, or burglary, unaccompanied with violence, particularly if the character of the accused shall have been previously good, or if he shall be very young, or of good family, or connected with the prosecutor, who wishes to exempt the offender from public punishment.			12 of 1818, Sec. 7. — 20 of 1817.	No. 17, Mar. 13, 1829.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
40	Any party on bail, in attendance on a Criminal Court, or that of a Collector, in defence of a suit, is not liable to arrest under a Civil process.		M. S. J.			No. 885, Mar. 22, 1834. — No. 893, Aug. 1, 1834. — No. 1089, April 28, 1837.
41	Magistrates are not competent to arrest the Police Officers of another district, on a charge preferred against them, whilst executing warrants, issued to them by their immediate superior.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 16. — 35 of 1803, Sec. 26		No. 851, Dec. 26, 1833.
42	Any person committing arson, or instigating, or aiding and abetting other person or persons to commit arson.	7 years' imprisonment, with labor and irons, and 2 years more in lieu of stripes. In very aggravated cases, any punishment, short of death.	S. J. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 7. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
43	Police Officers are forbidden to make enquiries into the circumstances of fires, unless charges of wilful arson are preferred to them.				No. 85, July 15, 1831.	
44	Any landholder, of any description, or Native Officer employed by Government, neglecting to give early and punctual information to the Magistrate or Police Darogah of the commission of murder, arson, or theft, within the limits of his Estate.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months. Fine if not paid to be levied by distress, commutable to a further imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	8 of 1814, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
45	Any person convicted of a petty assault, or affray, abusive language, or calumny.	15 days' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for 15 days. In aggravated cases punishable by the Magistrate and Sessions Judge under the general Regulations.	Asst. M. M. S. J.	3 of 1821. — 9 of 1807. — 53 of 1803.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
46	Any persons forming themselves into an assembly, or causing an assembly to be held, for the purpose of trying any man or woman, on a charge of witchcraft, or for any other unlawful purpose, and any person shall, in consequence, be put to death.	To be considered accessaries to the murder, and punished accordingly.	N. A.	4 of 1797, Sec. 6.		
47	Any persons assembling together, or travelling in large bodies under circumstances leading to the suspicion that they have assumed a fictitious character, and not being able, on examination, to give a satisfactory account of themselves.	To be detained for enquiry, or forwarded to the Magistrate, who after enquiry, may compel them to return, to the place they came from.	M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 7.		
48	In cases of theft, an Assistant Magistrate is capable of giving one month's imprisonment with labor, and one month in lieu of corporal punishment. In petty misdemeanours, imprisonment not exceeding 15 days, and a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to 15 days' further imprisonment.		Asst. M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 20. — 2 of 1832, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
49	A duly qualified Assistant may be vested by the G. G. C. with the powers of imprisoning persons for six months, and one month in lieu of corporal punishment, or fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for 6 months.			3 of 1821, Sec. 2.	No. 162, Feb. 20, 1835.	No. 883, April 18, 1834.
50	A Magistrate may devolve upon his Assistant power to do acts which he does not possess under Regulation IX. of 1807, viz. of deciding finally in cases of a heinous nature, provided his opinion be in favor of the prisoner, but in cases referred to him for report, he has no power to release prisoners.			9 of 1807, Sec. 21.		No. 612, Nov. 25, 1831.
51	If an Assistant Magistrate be of opinion, that a case referred to him for final orders, is deserving of more punishment than he is competent to give, he shall send back the case to the Magistrate for final orders, and shall not commit the parties for trial to the Sessions Court.		Asst. M.	2 of 1805. — 9 of 1807.		No. 191, Jan. 18, 1815.
52	An Assistant Magistrate vested with special powers is competent to direct security to be taken to keep the peace.		A. M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 2. — 4 of 1825. Sec. 2.		No. 529, Nov. 20, 1829.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
53	An Assistant Magistrate in charge of an office at the Sudder Station, during the absence of the Magistrate in the interior, is not competent to make committals to the Sessions Court.		A. M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 20.	No. 686, April 27, 1832.	
54	An Assistant Magistrate has no power to offer pardon to accomplices in any heinous crime.			10 of 1824, Sec. 6.		
55	Attachment of moveable property must be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the village, and an exact inventory taken, after which, the property shall be consigned to the care of the head man, or other respectable inhabitants, from whom a receipt shall be taken.			20 of 1817, Sec. 26. Cl. 8.		No. 958, July 17, 1835.
56	Persons voluntarily taking charge of property under attachment, shall be held responsible for its safety, otherwise the person at whose instance the attachment is made.			20 of 1817, Sec. 26.		No. 958, July 17, 1835.
57	Magistrates may attach lands, which they have adjudged, liable to forfeiture.		M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 14.		No. 46, May 24, 1809.
58	Any person who may by force or threats prevent any Officer authorized to attach Salt, from effecting the seizure of any suspected to be contraband, or adulterated, or who may forcibly resist any Officer in the execution of that duty.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees to be levied, if possible, by distress of goods; commutable to imprisonment for a period not less than 2 or more than 4 months in the Civil Jail.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 56. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
59	Any person wearing, or being accessary to any other person wearing any Badge or Chuprass similar to that of Government, or wearing any Badge on which the name of his employer is not engraven.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees to be levied, if possible, by distress; (commutable to 6 months' imprisonment) and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	M.	18 of 1835. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
60	Magistrates shall receive security in all bailable charges preferred against individuals, and shall not omit to inform the party of the amount demanded, which shall be for a specific sum, the circumstances of the case, and situation in life of the parties, being taken into consideration.		M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 5.	No. 272, Jan. 10, 1823.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
61	Persons accused of murder, robbery, housebreaking, theft, arson, counterfeiting the coin, or severe wounding when the life of the party may be in danger, provided there shall appear sufficient grounds for committing them for trial, shall not be admitted to bail.			9 of 1793, Sec. 7. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 25. — 3 of 1804, Sec. 7.		
62	Respectable persons held to bail on charges of a trivial nature, shall not be required to remain in constant attendance at the Cutcherry, and should a period longer than a week be likely to elapse, a particular day should be appointed for their attendance. In very trivial cases bail need not be demanded at all.		M.	9 of 1807.	No. 287, April 2, 1824.	
63	Bail shall not be demanded from any person wounding or slaying murderers, robbers, or thieves, in his own defence, or in defence of his property, and Police Officers demanding it from such persons.	To be dismissed from office, and punished under the General Regulations.	M. S. J.	20 of 1817, Sec. 25.		
64	A discretionary power is vested in Sessions Judges, to admit persons to bail, charged with offences not bailable under the General Regulations, whilst the charge against them is under investigation.		S. J.	9 of 1807.		No. 111, Oct. 22, 1812, — No. 1124, Dec. 29, 1837.
65	Officers directing Magistrates to commit persons to the Sessions Court on a charge of perjury, shall inform him whether they shall be put on bail or not.			17 of 1817, Sec. 14.	No. 169, May 29, 1835.	
66	The bail of persons committed to the Sessions Court is in force until the trial is finally concluded, which it is not untill sentence is passed, and no persons on bail shall be committed to jail, till the final sentence involving imprisonment has been passed on them.		M. S. J.	9 of 1793, Sec. 5. — 6 of 1803. Sec. 5.		No. 605, Nov. 11, 1831.
67	Any person held to bail for his appearance before the Sessions Court, neglecting to attend.	The surety to produce him within a given time and on failure, the Security Bond to be enforced as a Decree of Court, and if not liquidated, the surety to be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months.	M. S. J.	6 of 1818, Sec. 4.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
68	The assistance to be afforded by Magistrates to a Sheriff's Bailiff, shall extend only to the prevention of a breach of peace.		M.			No. 800, June 21, 1833.
69	All persons are prohibited building or making use of boats of any denomination, of dimensions herein recorded, without previously obtaining from the Magistrate a written authority. *Length.* *Breadth.* Boats,..... 40 to 90 ..... 2½ to 4 30 to 70 ..... 3½ to 5 Paunsways of Chandpore carrying more than 30.			22 of 1793, Sec. 20, Cl. 1.		
70	Any Zemeendar allowing any boat of the above description to be built or repaired within the limits of his estate.	To forfeit to Government the village in which it has been built or repaired.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 20, Cl. 3.		
71	Any boat of the above description used, or built, without written authority within the Magistrate's jurisdiction.	To be seized and confiscated.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 20, Cl. 2.		
72	Any carpenter, blacksmith, or other artificer, engaging for, or being employed in building a boat of the above description.	To be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 20, Cl. 4.		
73	A Magistrate is empowered to grant written licenses for building, using, or transferring, boats of the above description for the purposes of trade, or recreation, provided he is satisfied, that the owners will not allow them to be employed for improper purposes.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 20, Cl. 5.		
74	Magistrates shall annually submit a report of the services performed by the guard boats.		M.		No. 41, Feb. 1, 1806.	
75	Any Military Officer, or other person, travelling through the country by water, or land, sending sepoys, or lascars, into the villages to procure coolies, bearers, or boatmen, or committing any other violent measures of that nature.	Prohibited, and is unnecessary, as the Police are enjoined to afford aid when required.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 9. Cl. 7.		
76	Any Covenanted Civil Servant, in any branch of the service, borrowing money of, or becoming in any way indebted to, any Native Officers under his authority, or that of his Subordinates, or of any person in any way connected with him.	To be dismissed.	G. G. C.	7 of 1823, Sec. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
77	Any private servant, or dependent, of any officer of a Civil and Criminal Court, exacting, or receiving on any pretence whatever, any sum of money, or other valuable consideration, from any person, on account of any suit decided, instituted, or pending in the Court.	Fine treble the amount of the sum taken; To be levied by distress; or, to be imprisoned for a contempt of Court, and never to be employed again directly, or indirectly, in any capacity.	A. C.	13 of 1793, Sec. 11. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 539, Feb. 26, 1830.
78	Any person giving bribes to the Omlah of any Public Officer, for corrupt purposes, is liable to a Criminal prosecution: and any one receiving or taking any part of such money.	To refund the amount taken to pay a fine equal to 3 times the amount so taken, and to be dismissed. Fine to be levied by distress.	M. S. J.	13 of 1793, Sec. 9. — 14 of 1836, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839.		No. 522, Sept. 4, 1829. — No. 1002, Feb. 17, 1836. — No. 76, Jan. 31, 1811.
79	Any Police Officer demanding, or receiving, any diet money, or other allowance, or gratuity, from any complainant, or defendant, or any witness, or other person.	To refund the amount received, to be discharged from office, and punished by fine and imprisonment. Fine to be levied by distress.	M. S. J.	20 of 1817, Sec. 11. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.	No. 321, Dec. 29, 1826.	No. 1134, Jan. 13, 1838.
80	Any Officer in the Opium Department taking, or receiving, any present of any description, under any pretence whatever, from any person employed in the manufacture of Opium.	To be dismissed, and imprisoned in the Civil Jail for 6 months, and fined 200 rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable to further imprisonment of 6 months.	M. S. J.	13 of 1816, Sec. 12. — 2 of 1839.		No. 76, Jan. 31, 1811.
81	Any Officer in the Salt Department taking, or receiving, any present, of any description, from any Molungee, or other person employed in the manufacture of Salt.	To refund the money taken. To be dismissed from office, and fined in any sum not exceeding five times the amount taken, and further liable to imprisonment for 6 months, if the fine be not levied by distress.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 63. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
82	Any Officer in the Custom House taking, or receiving any authorised gratuity or bribe.	Fine of 500 Rupees. To be levied by distress, commutable to imprisonment in the Civil Jail for 6 months.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N.A.*	*Construction.*
83	No person shall be compelled to give evidence on oath, relative to a bribe alleged to have been given by himself, as it renders him equally with the receiver, liable to punishment.		M.	4 of 1793, Sec. 6. — 3 of 1803, Sec. 7.		No. 757, Feb. 8, 1833.
84	Magistrates who have taken oaths as Justices of the Peace, holding any British European subject to bail, or committing him to the jail at Calcutta, must send the original papers to the Clerk of the Crown, and copies to the Secretary to Government, who shall lay them before the G. G. C., who shall determine whether the party shall be prosecuted at the public expence. In cases of difficulty they should first of all apply to Government for instructions.		M.	15 of 1806, Sec. 2.	No. 59, Dec. 12, 1809.	
85	All Magistrates not qualified as Justices of the Peace, shall upon information lodged before them on oath, after enquiry, apprehend and forward any British European subject, under a suitable guard to the Magistrate of Calcutta, together with the witnesses, and a letter stating the nature of the case. He shall also send a copy of his proceedings to the Secretary to Government, and shall pay to the prosecutor if poor, some small sum of money for his subsistence.		M.	2 of 1796. Sec. 3. — 15 of 1806,	No. 59, Dec. 12, 1809.	No. 20, May 3, 1806.
86	Any Officer exercising the full powers of a Joint Magistrate, is competent to take cognizance of charges against British European subjects.		J. M.	53 Geo. III. C. 155 Sec. 105.	No. 57, Sept. 3, 1830.	No. 900, Sept. 12, 1834.
87	An Assistant Magistrate, although vested with special powers, is not competent to take cognizance of charges against British European subjects.		A. M.	58 Geo. III. Cl. 155, Sec. 105. — 3 of 1821, Sec. 2.		No. 595, June 17, 1831.
88	Any British European subject committing any assault, forcible entry, or other injury accompanied by violence, not amounting to felony, against the person or property of any native inhabitant of the Company's territories.	Fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress, if not paid imprisonment in some secure place for a period not exceeding 6 months. Fine to be remitted to the Clerk of the Crown.	M.	53 Geo. III. Cl. 55 Sec. 105. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.	No. 57, Sept. 3. 1830.	No. 588, Apr. 8, 1831.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
89	Any decree passed against a British European subject, shall be enforced in the same manner as one against a native. The salaries of military officers, however, are not liable to attachment.		M. C.	28 of 1793, Sec. 2. — 18 of 1803, Sec. 2.		No. 786, May 3, 1833. — No. 902, Oct. 24, 1834.
90	Any British European subject indebted to any native of India, for any sum of money not exceeding 50 rupees.	The amount to be levied by distress: if not realized, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding 2 months.	M.	53 of Geo. III. Sec. 106. — 2 of 1839. Sec. 1.		No. 786, May 3, 1833. — No. 902, Oct. 24, 1834.
91	British European subjects residing in the interior of the country, being guilty of acts of illegal violence, injustice, or oppression towards the natives, in the prosecution of Indigo or other commercial transactions.	To be reported to the N. A. who shall forward the statement to Government with their opinion thereon.	S. J.		No. 286, Apr. 30, 1824.	
92	A forfeiture of recognizance to maintain the peace by a British European subject, can only be realized by the Supreme Court, and should be transmitted to the Clerk of the Crown.		M.	53 of Geo. III. Chap. 155, Sec. 105.		No. 826, Aug. 12, 1833.
93	Any European British subject charged with felony, being a Commissioned, or Non-Commissioned Officer serving with any body of Troops in the service of Her Majesty, or of the E. I. Company, at any place not within the territories of Fort William, or at any place within the territories situated above 120 miles from the Presidency, or being a person attached to such body of Troops as specified in the 4th of Geo. 4th Cap. 81, Sec. 45 and 60.	To be delivered up to the Commanding Officer of the nearest Military Station.	M.	20 of 1825. Sec. 2.		
94	Any Officer or Soldier being a British European subject, serving as above, indebted in any sum exceeding 400 Rupees.	Liable to be prosecuted in the local Civil Courts.		20 of 1825. Sec. 4, Cl. 3.		
95	Any person as above serving beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests in Calcutta, indebted in any sum under 400 Rupees.	Amenable to the Military Court of Requests.		20 of 1825, Sec. 4, Cl. 1.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
96	British European subjects are not liable to prosecution as defendants, under Reg. 7 of 1819, though under its provisions, any native, subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts may be prosecuted by them.			7 of 1819, Sec. 6, Cl. 3,4.		No. 340, May 25, 1821. — No. 345, July 20, 1821. — No. 1141, Mar. 23, 1838.
97	On written charges, or credible information being given to the Darogah, of any person of notorious bad character, he shall make private enquiries regarding him, and should he see fit shall apprehend him, and as he accounts for himself shall discharge him on bail, or transmit him to the Magistrate who shall enquire into the case without delay.			20 of 1817, Sec. 20, Cl. 2.	No. 149, May 11, 1815. — No. 81, Jan. 17, 1811.	
98	All persons of bad character shall be released, in the presence of the head men of the village.			20 of 1817, Sec. 19, Cl. 6.		
99	Any head of a village neglecting to inform the Police of any person of bad character, released as above, being absent from his village at night, without giving notice of his intention, or of his ceasing to labour, or to obtain a livelihood by creditable means, or of his keeping bad company.	Fine not exceeding 100 Rupees, commutable to one month's imprisonment in the Civil Jail.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 20.		
100	The banishment of vagrants, or bad characters, from any City or Zillah, or from the British Territories, is illegal.	Prohibited.			No. 159, Feb. 24, 1810.	
101	All Burkandauzes of Thannahs shall be armed respectively with a matchlock, sword and shield, or with a spear, and matchlock, and shall be uniformly dressed.			20 of 1817, Sec. 5.	No. 47, Jan. 21, 1808.	
102	Thannah Burkandauzes dispatched to the Magistrate's Court, shall be provided with certificates shewing the date, and time of their departure, which are to be presented to the Nazir, who will report any delay. On their return, the Nazir shall note on their Certificate the time of their departure, which shall be given to the Darogah, whose duty it will be to notice any delay.			20 of 1817, Sec. 7.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
103	Any Burkandauze, Pyke, or other Inferior Officer employed in a Thannah or Jail, guilty of gross misconduct, or neglect in the discharge of his duty.	To be fined and imprisoned without labour, but shall not be subjected to corporal punishment. In gross cases to be committed to the Sessions.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 9. — 9 of 1807, Sec. 19.	No. 238, July 14, 1837.	No. 206, May 25, 1815. — No. 712, Aug. 24, 1832. — No. 1131, Feb. 16, 1838.
104	Any Officers who may be allowed an establishment of Pykes, Peons, or Burkandauzes, or who may have occasion to employ them, are forbidden to clothe them in a Military dress.			11 of 1806, Sec. 9.		
105	Any Landholder, Merchant, or other person employing Pykes, Chokeydars, Pasbans, Nigabans, Burkandauzes, or other description of Guards, omitting to transmit annually a list of them, specifying their names, and place of residence, and pay, or wilfully omitting to include all such persons.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rupees; to be levied if possible by distress. Commutable to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	M.	12 of 1807, Sec. 21. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
106	Darogahs shall not hold any enquiry in cases of burglary, and theft unattended with violence, unless a petition is presented to them on unstamped paper; or they are directed by the Magistrate to do so; and all persons, however poor or illiterate they may be, must give in a petition prior to any enquiry.	Fine or dismissal.	M.	2 of 1832, Sec. 2.	No. 130, Dec. 21, 1832.	No. 708, July 27, 1832.
107	Any Landholder of any description, or Native Officer employed under Government, neglecting to give early and punctual information to the Magistrate of all robberies or burglaries committed within the limits of his estate.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and fine not exceeding 200 Rupees to be levied by distress. Commutable to further imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 1178, Oct. 5, 1838.
108	Any person killing another while in the commission of, or attempt to commit the crime of breaking into any place of habitation, or building used for the custody of property, by day or by night.	Death.	N. A.	1 of 1811, Sec. 3.		
109	Any person convicted of any robbery, burglary, or theft, whether in a house, or from the person, or of an attempt to commit the same, accompanied by an attempt to commit wilful murder, either by strangling, wounding, or other means.	Imprisonment in transportation for life.	S. J. N. A.	53 of 1803. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 8.	No. 194, Feb. 4, 1818.	No. 558, June 3, 1830.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N.A.	Construction.
110	Any person convicted of, or of an attempt to commit, any robbery, burglary, or theft, either in a house, or from the person, accompanied with wounding, burning, or corporal injury, so as to endanger life.	Imprisonment in transportation for life.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.	No. 194, Feb. 4, 1818.	No. 558, June 3, 1830.
111	Any person convicted of, or of an attempt to commit, any robbery, burglary, or theft, either in a house, or from the person, attended with wounding, or other personal injury, but unaccompanied with any attempt to commit murder, or with corporal injury endangering life.	Imprisonment in banishment for 14 years, and 2 years in lieu of corporal punishment.	S. J.	17 of 1817. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
112	Any Police Officer, or any Guard, or Watchman bound to assist the Officers of Police, convicted of theft, larceny, or burglary, either in their own, or other village, though without any act of open violence; or of direct connivance at the perpetration of such crime.	Liable to suffer such aggravation of punishment, as the Sessions Court, or Nizamut Adawlut may deem adequate.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 6.		No. 374, Jan. 21, 1825.
113	Any person who may be convicted of breaking into, or aiding, and abetting, in the breaking into, or attempting to break into, any dwelling house, tent, boat, or other place of habitation, or any building used for the preservation of property, with an intent to steal, unaccompanied with aggravated circumstances, such as corporal injury; the prisoner not having been before convicted of any heinous offence, nor a person of notoriously bad character, nor committing the offence while employed as a guard, or Police Officer, nor the property stolen exceeding the value of 100 Rupees.	Imprisonment with hard labor, not exceeding 2 years, and one year more in lieu of corporal punishment.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		No. 374, Jan. 21, 1825.
114	Any person in possession of the records of a canongoo, refusing, or evading to deliver them up.	To be punished for resistance of process.	M.	2 of 1816, Sec. 10.		
115	Whenever it may be necessary to make Cantonments, it shall be done by the Commanding Officer, in concert with the Magistrate of the district, in whose Cutcherry a plan of the limits shall be deposited, as soon as it has received the sanction of Government.			20 of 1810, Sec. 5 & 6,		No. 1119, Dec. 15, 1837.
116	The Military criminal authority in Cantonments, only extends to petty offences committed by retainers of the Army.			20 of 1810, Sec. 15.		No. 392, June 10, 1825.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
117	All persons serving in the Army, and receiving public pay, whether attached to a particular branch, or merely subordinate servants, committing any breach of duty, or guilty of disorder, or neglect, within Cantonments.	To be tried by Court Martial.		20 of 1810, Sec. 2.		
118	Any retainer of the Army, or menial servant of an Officer, or any person registered as attached to any station bazaar, guilty of any breach of discipline, or inconsiderable breach of the peace, or theft not exceeding 100 Rupees within the limits of the Cantonments.	To be tried by Court Martial.		20 of 1810, Sec. 13, 15, 16.		
119	Any person not being a retainer of the Army, or registered as attached to the bazaar, or the servant of any Officer, committing any offence, of any description, within the limits of Cantonments.	To be tried under the general Regulation by the Magistrate of the district.	M.	20 of 1810, Sec. 17, 18.		
120	A Sessions Judge shall in all cases of capital punishment, send a copy of the sentence to the Magistrate, with the warrant for execution.		S. J.		No. 32, Mar. 13, 1804.	
121	The exposure of bodies on gibbets after execution, is prohibited, they shall either be given up to relations, or be buried, or burnt.				No. 140, Nov. 1, 1833.	
122	Whenever the execution of a convict, sentenced to suffer death, is unavoidably postponed beyond the period fixed in the original sentence, the Magistrate shall report the same to the Sessions Judge, and on the receipt of a second warrant, or order endorsed on the first, containing a definite date for carrying the postponed sentence into effect, he shall order the execution of the prisoner.		M.		No. 103, Oct. 24, 1811. — No. 65, Mar. 5, 1810. — No. 305, Jan. 14, 1825.	
123	All hackeries and carts of every description, whether kept for private use or hire, are liable to be seized for the use of troops on their march, though those of the first description, should be pressed only in cases of emergency.		M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 3.	No. 214, Nov. 25, 1836.	
124	Any person convicted of Cattle stealing. (The term cattle including all four-legged domestic animals.)	Imprisonment with hard labor, for 2 years, and 1 year in lieu of corporal punishment.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1834.		No. 994, Dec. 24, 1835.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
125	All Judicial Officers delivering over charge of their offices, shall furnish their successor with a list of all unanswered letters, and periodical Reports, and Statements which may have become due.		M. S. J.		No. 179, Sep. 25, 1835.	
126	Any person preferring a charge, which on investigation shall appear to be manifestly malicious, vexatious, or unfounded, but for which a committal for perjury, is not deemed proper.—(This is not applicable to charges made before a Darogah.)	To be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 6 months, and fined in any sum not exceeding 50 rupees, to be levied by distress or 2 months imprisonment, if a landowner paying more than 10,000 rupees to Government or a proprietor of Aiemoh lands paying more than 500 rupees, or if rent free lands, yielding more than 1,000 rupees per annum, in any sum not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to six months imprisonment.	M.	6 of 1803, Sec. 10. — 9 of 1793, Sec. 10. — 7 of 1811, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 94, Oct. 24, 1811. — No. 459, Aug. 31, 1827. — No. 610, Nov. 25, 1831. — No. 233, Jan. 29, 1816. — No. 1189, Dec. 14, 1838.
127	Any person preferring groundless, or malicious charges, against any European public Officer.	To be imprisoned with or without labor in irons, for 6 months, and fined in any sum not exceeding 500 rupees to be levied by distress commutable to 6 months further imprisonment. The labor commutable to a fine.	M.	8 of 1825, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 1098, June 16, 1837.
128	Any person convicted of cheating or fraud.	Six months imprisonment with labor, and 200 rupees fine, to be levied by distress. Commutable to 6 months further imprisonment. The labor commutable to a fine. In aggravated cases imprisonment for 7 years.	M. S. J.	9 of 1807, Sec. 19. — 53 of 1803, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 925, Jan. 9, 1835.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
129	Magistrates shall exercise discretion in exerting their official authority, in matters connected with the guardianship of children, but shall in general refer the parties to the Civil Court.		M.		No. 239, July 14, 1837.	No. 1060, Nov. 3, 1836.
130	Any person found guilty of child stealing.	Punishable under the General Regulations.	S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 2.		
131	Any person stealing a child in a foreign country, and retaining possession of it within the limits of the Company's Territories, may be tried for having possession of it, knowing it to have been stolen.	Ditto.	S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 2.		No. 1043, July 23, 1836.
132	Any person possessing the means of supporting his children, and deserting them, and wilfully neglecting to provide for their support.	To be required to bind himself down to support them, and in failing to do so to be imprisonment for one month, and so on, toties quoties.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 3.		No. 992, Dec. 18, 1835. — No. 1141, Mar. 23, 1838.
133	Any person as above, wilfully neglecting to provide for his illegitimate children.	Ditto.	M.	Ditto.		Ditto.
134	Any person as above deserting, or wilfully neglecting to provide for the mother of illegitimate children, having the care of an infant, or being with child.	Ditto.	M.	Ditto.		Ditto. — No. 1163, June 14, 1838.
135	Illegitimate children are to be considered of the same country as their mother.			7 of 1819.		No. 806, July 26, 1833.
136	A Magistrate is competent, whenever he shall see cause to remove Chowderis of trades and professions.		M.			No. 816, Aug. 23, 1833.
137	Magistrates shall appoint 5 inhabitants of each Mohulloh in a town, or village, to be assessed for the maintenance of Chokeydars, who shall constitute a Punchayet, and shall fix the rates of assessment, which shall however be revised and finally determined by the Magistrate.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 9 to 11.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
138	Any person so appointed, declining without reason, or a sufficient cause, to take upon himself the office, or find a substitute.	Liable to a fine of 50 rupees to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for 2 months if not realized.	M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 21. – 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
139	A discretionary power is vested in the Magistrate to exempt any person on account of poverty but no one shall be exempted from this tax by reason of place of birth, or descent. The maximum to be 2 rupees monthly.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 7. – 15 of 1837, Sec. 2.		
140	Any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessment, may appeal to the Magistrate on plain paper, and the Magistrate's decision shall be in all such cases final.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 12. – 3 of 1821.		
141	A Sudder Buxee shall be appointed, who shall be paid out of the amount of assessment, whose duty it shall be to prepare lists of the persons assessed, to keep registers of the Chokeydars; collect the assessment, and grant receipts for the same, which shall be paid into the treasury without delay, to present monthly, a list of defaulters, and prepare processes against them, keeping an account of the sales, and lastly, every month to cause the attendance of the Chokeydars at the Magistrate's Cutchery, where they shall receive their pay in the presence of the Magistrate, or of his Assistant.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 16.		
142	On receipt of the list of defaulters, the Magistrate shall issue a summons against them to appear immediately at his Cutcherry, and after enquiry should the demand appear due, he shall issue an order on the Buxee, to levy the amount by distress and sale of their personal property.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 17.		
143	The Darogah shall render the Buxee any aid he may require in the sale of property, but all such sales shall be made publicly, and be previously notified by beat of drum.			22 of 1816, Sec. 10.		
144	After the sale of the property, should any surplus remain, after payment of the arrear due, it shall be returned to the owner, and should the amount due be paid any time previous to the sale, the distress shall be withdrawn, and the property restored.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 18.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
145	Any Sudder Buxee guilty of undue exactions, oppression, or other misconduct.	To be dismissed and imprisoned for any period not exceeding 6 months, to refund the sum unduly taken, to restore the property unduly sold, or its value, or be imprisoned for 6 months longer, or until the money is paid. Fine to be levied by distress.		22 of 1816, Sec. 19. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
146	Any person preferring a charge against any Sudder Buxee, which shall prove to be manifestly unfounded, exaggerated, or vexatious.	Liable to 6 months' imprisonment, or fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, to be levied by distress — commutable to 6 months' imprisonment.	M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 10. — 22 of 1816, Sec. 20. — 2 of 1839.		
147	Any surplus of the Chokeydarree Tax, that may remain after payment of all necessary charges, may, with the sanction of the G. G. C., be expended in cleaning or repairing the Town.		M.	15 of 1837, Sec. 1. — G. G. C., June 22, 1838.		
148	Chokeydars appointed under this Regulation, shall not receive less than 2, or more than 4 rupees per month, and their number shall not exceed 2 to every 50 shops.		M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 5. — 7 of 1817, Sec. 2.		
149	All fines levied on Chokeydars appointed under this Regulation, shall be credited to the Chokeydarree Fund for repairing the Town.		M.	G. G. C. June 22, 1838.		
150	Any Chokeydar guilty of neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duty, or of connivance at any robbery, or other heinous crime.	To be dismissed and punished under the General Regulations.	M.	22 of 1816, Sec. 23.		
151	Village Chokeydars shall be appointed by the Zemeendars, who shall send in a list of their names to the Darogah for registry.			20 of 1817, Sec. 21.		
152	The assessment of a village for the maintenance of Chokeydars, is illegal.		M.			No. 655, Aug. 26, 1831.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
153	Chokeydars residing within one coss from the Thannah, shall make their reports daily, those residing from one to three coss, twice a week, and all others once every week or fortnight, as the Darogah may direct, and all such reports shall be entered in the Thannah Diary.			20 of 1817, Sec. 21, Cl. 4.		
154	All private Watchmen are subject to the orders of the Darogah, in all matters of Police, and shall be discharged at the requisition of the Magistrate, who shall see that proper persons be appointed.		M.	14 of 1807, Sec. 11. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 21.		
155	Any Village Watchmen, of any denomination, employed by a Landholder, or any other person, for the protection of villages, houses, persons, or property, convicted of Dacoity.	Liable to imprisonment and transportation for life.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 4.		
156	Any Headman or Watchman of a village, neglecting or refusing to apprehend criminals, on the occurrence of any heinous crime attended with a violent breach of the Peace.	Imprisonment for 6 months, and fine not exceeding 200 Rupees, to be levied by distress; commutable to 6 months' further imprisonment.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 21. — 9 of 1807, Sec. 19. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
157	Any Village Watchman wilfully neglecting to report to the nearest Police station, the assembling in, resort to, or passing through his village, of any considerable body of strangers.	Liable to fine and imprisonment.	M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 7.		
158	Any Village Watchman guilty of gross neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duties.	To be dismissed and punished under the General Regulations.	M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 6. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 21.		
159	The Native Officers in the Civil Jail shall be appointed by the Magistrate.		M.	3 of 1826, Sec. 2.		No. 442, Dec. 29, 1826.
160	A Judge or Collector may communicate with civil prisoners, without reference to the Magistrate, and any warrant addressed by either of them to the civil Jailor, shall be sufficient authority for him to receive, or discharge prisoners.		S. J. C.	3 of 1826.	No. 131, Jan. 14, 1833.	No. 1021, July 8, 1836.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
161	Any person confined in the Civil Jail, guilty of culpable behaviour.	Close confinement, or reduction of allowance, for a period not exceeding 2 months.	M.	3 of 1826, Sec. 4.		No. 486, Aug. 15, 1828.
162	Civil prisoners, who have escaped from jail, when re-apprehended, shall be re-committed to jail, but not punished.		M.	3 of 1826, Sec. 4.		No. 486, Aug. 15, 1828. — No. 545, April 16, 1830.
163	Fetters shall not be imposed on a civil prisoner, merely to ensure his safe confinement in jail.		M.	3 of 1826.		No. 624, Feb. 25, 1831.
164	Darogahs shall (on credible information,) search the houses of persons accused of coining, and shall transmit to the Magistrate the coins, implements, and accounts, should any be found, together with the offender.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 17.		
165	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged, any counterfeit coin in imitation of any of the coins of the British Government, or any of coins commonly current in the British possessions in India.	To be exposed by Tusheer, and imprisoned in banishment for 14 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. If any mitigation of punishment for less than 7 years appear equitable, the case to be reported to the Nizamut Adawlut.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Dec. 8, 1837.	
166	Any person clipping, filing, drilling, defacing, or debasing any coins of the British Government, or other coins commonly current in the British possessions in India.	For 1st Offence. To be imprisoned for a period not less than 3, or more than 7 years, and in aggravated cases to be Tusheered at the discretion of the Court. — 2d Offence. To be imprisoned for not less than 3, or more than 7 years, and 2 years more in lieu of stripes, and to be Tusheered. — 3d Offence. As above, which if insufficient, the case to be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 10. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Dec. 8, 1837.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
167	Any person being in possession of any counterfeit coin, without good and efficient cause, or selling counterfeit coin as bullion, knowing it to be counterfeit.	To pay a fine equal to 4 annas the nominal value of such counterfeit coin. To be levied by distress. If not realized, to be imprisoned 6 months. Half the fine to be given to the informer.	M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 11.		No. 464, Nov. 30, 1827.
168	The melting down of any gold or silver coin, for the purpose of making ornaments, is not punishable.		M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 10.		No. 559, June 11, 1830.
169	Any Collector of Revenue omitting, or refusing to obey any order, or decree of a Civil Court of Judicature.	To be fined according to the nature of the offence, and if the fine is not paid the case to be referred to G. G. C.	C. G.	14 of 1793, Sec. 36. — 27 of 1803.		No. 364, Apr. 23, 1824. — No. 968, Aug. 21, 1835.
170	Whenever the Officers of a Collector shall be resisted in the execution of any process, it shall be the bounden duty of the Police to give them effectual aid, but the parties shall be punished by the Collector for such resistance of process, and shall be liable to a criminal prosecution in addition, for any breach of the peace that may ensue.	To forfeit the proprietary rights in the lands, commutable by the G. G. C. to a fine. The parties are also liable to any fine not exceeding 500 Rupees, to be levied as an arrear of Revenue.	Coll. M.	14 of 1793, Sec. 15, 19. — 6 of 1795, Sec. 28. — 27 of 1803, Sec. 23. — 7 of 1797, Sec. 9. — 2 of 1819, Sec. 14. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 28. — 7 of 1822, Sec. 24.		No. 1018, June 24, 1836.
171	A Collector is not competent to issue orders direct to the Darogah, except in very urgent cases, when a copy of his order should be sent to the Magistrate. In ordinary cases, the Collector should notify to the Darogah any cause of apprehension, who shall be responsible for preventing a breach of the peace.					No. 1018, June 24, 1836.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N.A.	Construction.
172	Whenever a Magistrate shall make a committal to the Sessions Court, he shall inform the Sessions Judge of his having done so by an English letter, and the Judge shall appoint the day of trial.		M.		No. 109, June 28, 1832. — No. 234½, June 23, 1837.	
173	All the proceedings of the Magistrate in trials committed to the Sessions, shall be kept distinct from those of the Sessions Judge.		S. J.		No. 2, Mar. 24, 1796.	
174	When a prisoner is committed for trial before a Sessions Judge, the result of any former trial shall be recorded by the Magistrate in his final proceedings.		M.		No. 203, April 28, 1818.	
175	An order for a commitment made by a Joint Magistrate resident at the Sudder Station, without independent jurisdiction, is not liable to reversal by the Magistrate of the district.		J. M. M.			No. 906, Oct. 10, 1834.
176	Whenever a person, in whose possession property has been discovered shall be committed to the Sessions Court, on a charge of robbery, or dacoity, a second count shall be inserted, charging him with knowingly receiving, or having in his possession, part of the stolen property.		M.		No. 98, Mar. 23, 1832.	
177	A Magistrate is incompetent to punish any of the offenders in a case originally cognizable by him, if the circumstances of aggravation render it necessary for him to commit one or more of the persons implicated in the same offence, for trial before the Sessions Court.		M.			No. 622, Jan. 18, 1831.
178	A Magistrate is incompetent to receive a compromise from the parties in a criminal case, after it has been committed for trial to the Sessions Court.		M.		No. 187, July 31, 1817.	
179	A Sessions Judge is competent to cancel any commitment made by a Magistrate, or direct the release of, or commitment of any person; he may also cancel any order given by a Magistrate, that may appear improper or unjust, and dismiss charges pending before a Magistrate when manifestly unfounded.		S. J.	9 of 1807, Sec. 23.	No. 54, July 16, 1830. — No. 111, July 20, 1832. — No. 283, May 19, 1837.	No. 114, Nov. 26, 1812. — No. 120, Mar. 18, 1813. — No. 489, Dec. 12, 1828. — No. 657, Sept. 2, 1831.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
180	A Sessions Judge may direct the committal of any person, in a case pending before him, whom the Magistrate may have acquitted, and released.		S. J.			No. 986, Nov. 6, 1835.
181	Whenever persons shall be acquitted by the Sessions Judge, in commitments made by the Magistrate, the Judge shall state whether they were committed on sufficient grounds, or otherwise, and the evidence of one credible witness shall be considered sufficient to justify a commitment.		S. J.		No. 24, May 8, 1829. — No. 48, Feb. 21, 1830.	No. 1122, Dec. 29, 1837.
182	No person should be committed for trial before the Sessions Judge, solely on the accusation of confessing prisoners.		M.		No. 156, Nov. 20, 1815.	
183	A Sessions Judge is competent to try a prisoner, committed by his own order in his capacity of Civil Judge, for any criminal act, not being forgery, or perjury, the case being in the first instance made over to the Magistrate, in whom a discretion is vested to commit, or acquit the prisoner as he shall think proper.		S. J. M.	18 of 1817. — 4 of 1823, Sec. 6. — 7 of 1831, Sec. 13.		No. 691, May 11, 1832. — No. 975, Aug. 7, 1835.
184	A Sessions Judge is incompetent to punish the prosecutor for a groundless, and malicious complaint, in any case of commitment made by a Magistrate, but in the event of his believing that a false accusation has been made on oath, he is at liberty to direct the commitment of the prosecutor, and his witnesses, on a charge of perjury.		S. J.	7 of 1811, Sec. 5.		No. 523, Oct. 30, 1829. — No. 530, Oct. 28, 1829.
185	In cases committed to the Sessions Court, should not the prosecutor and witnesses be forthcoming within a reasonable time, the prisoners shall be discharged, though security may be demanded from them, for their future good behaviour.		S. J.	9 of 1793, Sec. 49. — 7 of 1803, Sec. 17.		No. 200, Mar. 29, 1815. — No. 256, Aug. 21, 1815.
186	The Officers of Police are entitled to receive a commission of 10 per cent. upon the value of all stolen property recovered by them, and if necessary, part may be sold to liquidate the amount. All property recovered to be carefully numbered.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16.		No. 276, May 16, 1823.
187	A Sessions Judge is vested with the same powers, in regard to the distribution of commission, upon the value of stolen property recovered, as the Judges of Circuit formerly possessed.		S. J.	20 of 1817. — 7 of 1831.		No. 727, Oct. 26, 1832. — No. 1136, Mar. 9, 1838.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
188	Police officers recovering stolen treasure, are entitled to a percentage upon it, but no other persons, for whom a reward may be recommended if deemed desirable.		M.	20 of 1817.		No. 381, Apr. 22, 1825.
189	Persons bringing forward trifling complaints to the Darogah, shall be referred by him to the Magistrate, and the date and ground of rejection shall be endorsed on the written plaint, to be returned to the Plaintiffs.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 12.		
190	All confessions, made by prisoners in the Mofussil, shall be taken in the language best understood by the prisoners, and in the presence of three or more witnesses, who shall attest it; the date and place at which they were taken shall be inserted, and the original confession be transmitted to the Magistrate, and filed in the case.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19.	No. 242, Jan. 26, 1821.	
191	All confessions taken before the Magistrate, shall be attested by the Magistrate, and three or four credible witnesses, who can read and write, who shall, in cases of commitment, be carefully examined by the Sessions Judge.		M.		No. 11, Dec. 28, 1796. — No. 23, July 4, 1800. — No. 90, June 20, 1811. — No. 73, Aug. 23, 1810.	
192	Unless a prisoner deny in toto, having made any, his Mofussil or Foujdarree confession adduced in evidence against him, shall be read over and explained to him, though not proved by the testimony of witnesses; and his admission or denial of the same shall be recorded and the writer and officer before whom it was made shall be called upon to depose to any circumstances required to be known connected with it.		M. S. J.			No. 763, Feb. 23, 1833.
193	Any person amenable to the authority of the established Criminal Courts, who may be guilty of any contempt towards them. (Wilful prevarication may be considered a contempt of Court.)	Liable to a fine of 200 Rupees, to be levied by distress — commutable to 2 months' imprisonment in the Civil Jail if not realized.	M. S. J.	12 of 1825, Sec. 5, Cl. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 1177, Oct. 5, 1838.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
194	A Sessions Judge is competent to reverse an order of a Magistrate imposing a fine for contempt of Court.		S. J.	9 of 1807, Sec. 23. — 12 of 1825, Sec. 5.		No. 283, Dec. 29, 1819.
195	Any person who may voluntarily engage to serve as a workman of any description, for a stipulated term, and who shall wilfully quit the service so engaged for, without sufficient reason, before the expiration of the term agreed upon.	To be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month, and to be required if proper to perform the work, and on neglecting to comply, be further imprisoned for a time not exceeding two months.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5.		
196	Any person who may voluntarily contract for the performance of any specific work, and who, without sufficient reason, shall wilfully neglect to perform the work so contracted for.	To be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month, and if just, to be required to perform the work, and on neglecting to comply, to be further imprisoned for a time not exceeding two months.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5.		No. 1085, April 6, 1837.
197	Contracts for the indefinite supply of hackeries and bullocks, are not cognizable under Regulation 7 of 1819, but a driver of a hackery, his own property, engaging to perform a specific work and neglecting to do it, may be prosecuted.		M.	7 of 1819.	No. 186, Dec. 13, 1835. — No. 197, May 20, 1836.	
198	The owners of hackeries and bullocks, cannot sue parties under Regulation 7 of 1819, for the adjustment of their claims for hire, but should be referred to the Civil Court.		M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 6.		No. 560, June 11, 1830.
199	Any person after proclamation, not appearing or being apprehended after the prescribed period, shall be tried for contumacy, and on conviction	To be imprisoned and transported for life.	S. J. N. A.	9 of 1808, Sec. 8.		
200	Any person tried for contumacy, may, if acquitted, be tried for dacoity, but if tried for dacoity and acquitted in the first instance, a trial for contumacy is barred.		M. S. J.	9 of 1808, Sec. 8. — 5 of 1822, Sec. 2.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
201	In any case in which a thief has been tried, or often been convicted of petty thefts, previously.	Imprisonment for 2 years, and 1 year in lieu of corporal punishment.	M.	12 of 1818. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		No. 468, Feb. 8, 1828.
202	All convicts may be employed on public works, with the exception of those who may be incapable from age, sickness, or other infirmity.		M.		No. 3, Apr. 6, 1796. — No. 8, Aug. 10, 1796.	
203	Convicts should be employed in such a manner, as to give them habits of industry, and to meet in some degree the expense of their imprisonment, for which purpose they may be, when required, placed at the disposal of the Executive Officers, who may employ them on public buildings.		M.		No. 240, Sept. 8, 1820. — No. 158, Jan. 11, 1816. — No. 196, Feb. 24, 1818.	
204	No Convicts shall be employed under the custody of a single guard, out of the jail.		M.		No. 18, Nov. 14, 1798.	
205	With a view to promote industry and reformation, Convicts shall be allowed one-half of the produce of their private labor.		M.		No. 252, Apr. 27, 1822.	
206	Should any prisoner appear from his rank in life, an improper person to be employed on the roads, the Magistrate shall report the case to the Nizamut Adawlut, and Judges may insert in their warrants, an exemption from labor, for persons of this description.		M. S. J.		No. 8, Aug. 10, 1796. — No. 44, Mar. 28, 1809.	
207	Any convict appearing from his conduct, to deserve a remission of his sentence.	Case to be reported to the Nizamut Adawlut.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 10.		
208	Any report for the release of decrepid convicts, shall be accompanied by a medical certificate, and shall contain a specific description of the nature of the offences, and the time they may have been, and will be imprisoned. The report shall be made in the form prescribed by the Nizamut Adawlut.		M.	14 of 1816.	No. 52, Apr. 16, 1830. — No. 218, Jan. 6, 1837.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
209	A Magistrate is not competent under any circumstances, to release prisoners before the expiration of their sentence, but if their removal be necessary on account of severe illness, he should engage a house for them in the neighbourhood.		M.			No. 841, Oct. 11, 1833. — No. 1016, June 17, 1836.
210	Sessions Judges are vested with the powers of controlling the employment of convicts, and not the Superintendent of Police.		M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 20.	No. July 27, 1838.	
211	All convicts under confinement in a Zillah or City, different from that in which they were sentenced to imprisonment, shall be returned some days previous to the day of release, and diet money shall be paid them, for the expenses of the road.		M.		No. 66, Mar. 6, 1810.	
212	On the release of any prisoner who may have been confined more than 6 months, a Magistrate is authorized to pay him a sum of money not exceeding 5 rupees.		M.	6 of 1803, Sec. 25.		
213	A Commissioner, or Superintendent of Police, is not competent to authorise the release of a convict, either on security or otherwise, for the purpose of apprehending another prisoner.		S. P.			No. 1013, June 17, 1836.
214	Magistrates are not competent to permit convicts to work on the roads, who have not been sentenced to labor.		M.			No. 1005, Mar. 21, 1836.
215	All convicts sentenced to labor in irons, shall be supplied with leather gaiters or mojahs, and the guards shall be careful that they do not take them off while at work.		M.		No. 95, Mar. 9, 1832.	
216	Whenever the weather may be hot, or the jail crowded, the Magistrate may permit convicts guilty of trivial offences, to sleep at night outside the wards.		M.		No. 145, Mar. 1, 1815.	
217	Convicts in confinement for misdemeanours, shall be employed privately inside the jail.		M.		No. 238, Aug. 18, 1820.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
218	Any convicts guilty of any wilful disobedience to any of the written rules for the observance of the prisoners, and internal economy of the jail, which may have been translated into the current language, and suspended within the jail for general information.	To receive not exceeding 30 rattans and to be kept in solitary confinement.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 5.	No. Sep. 15, 1837.	
219	Any convict sentenced to hard labor under the general Regulations, contumaciously refusing to work, or guilty of any wilful neglect or indolence, in the performance of the duty assigned to him.	To be moderately punished with the rattan, and to have his diet allowance reduced.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 6.		
220	Any convict guilty of any disorderly conduct as riot, insurrection, attempt to escape, taking off, or attempting to take off, or loose his irons, or the irons of other prisoners, with a view to escape.	To receive 30 rattans, and be put in heavy fetters, or neck chains, or handcuffs, at the discretion of the Magistrate.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 5.		
221	Any convict conspiring with other prisoners for the above purpose.	Ditto.	M.	14 of 1816.		
222	Any convict abusing, or assaulting any other prisoner, or generally committing any misconduct.	Ditto.	M.	14 of 1816.		
223	Any convict guilty of any refractory behaviour, as resisting the jailor, or guards, or using abusive language to him or them.	To receive not exceeding 30 rattans and to be kept in solitary confinement.	M.	14 of 1816.		
224	Any convict employed on the roads, guilty of assaulting any person.	To be punished by fine and imprisonment.	M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 19.		No. 85, April 3, 1811.
225	An early report of the escape of any convict, shall be made to the Superintendent of Police and Sessions Judge.		M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 14.	No. 36, Sep. 18, 1804. — No. 83, Feb. 28, 1811.	No. 1162, Aug. 3, 1838.
226	Any convict sentenced to imprisonment by the Sessions Court, or Nizamut Adawlut, escaping from confinement, and committing any act of violence, or when circumstances of aggravation may attend his escape, or attempt to escape.	To be subject to such further imprisonment in addition to his former sentence as may appear proper.	S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 9. — 12 of 1818, Sec. 5.		No. 1184, Nov. 9, 1838. — No. 501, April 16, 1829.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
227	Any convict sentenced to transportation for life beyond sea, escaping from the place he may have been transported to, and returning without permission to any part of the Company's territories, under the Presidency of Bengal.	To suffer death.	N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 9.		
228	Whenever a convict shall be committed to the Sessions Judge for trial, for escape, a Futwah shall be taken from the Law Officer.		S. J.	53 of 1803.		No. 47, June 13, 1809.
229	Any convict or prisoner, escaping from confinement, or from the custody of his guards, unattended by aggravated circumstances although he may have been previously convicted of the same offence.	Imprisonment for 2 years, and 1 year in lieu of corporal punishment.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1834.	No. Sep. 15, 1837.	No. 993, Dec. 16, 1835. — No. 501, April 15, 1829. — No. 1184, Nov. 9, 1838.
230	Convicts are not liable to corporal punishment, for the crime of escaping from jail.		M.	2 of 1834.	No. Sep. 15, 1837.	No. 993, Dec. 16, 1835.
231	Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life, shall be marked on the forehead by the process of godena, viz. their name, the crime of which they have been convicted, and the name of the Court by which they were sentenced, unless specially exempted by the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut.		M.	4 of 1797, Sec. 11. — 7 of 1803, Sec. 35.	No. 213, Nov. 18, 1836.	No. 134, Aug. 19, 1813.
232	Magistrates shall transmit with the convicts transported to Allipore jail, a personal description of them.		M.		No. 7, Aug. 3, 1796.	
233	Magistrates sending convicts to the jail at Allipore, bearing a notorious, or dangerous character, shall report the same to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.		M.		No. 95, Aug. 1, 1811.	
234	Convicts proceeding by water, from one place to another, shall not be allowed to land, but shall be strictly detained in the boat.		M.		No. 161, Feb. 14, 1816.	
235	Convicts incapable of, or exempted from bodily labor, shall not be sent to the Allipore jail.		M.		No. 88, May 2, 1811.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
236	Convicts shall not be removed from one station to another, or to the Allipore jail, without the previous sanction of the Nizamut Adawlut, and in submitting an application for their removal, the name of the father of the prisoner, shall be invariably mentioned.		M.	53 of 1803, Sec. 8.	No. 150, Aug. 10, 1815. — No. 183, Nov. 20, 1835. — No. 204, Sept. 25, 1836.	
237	Convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Allipore jail, desirous of having their sentence commuted to transportation for life, shall signify their wishes to the Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, who shall report the case for the orders of the Governor General in Council.		M.	1 of 1828, Sec. 2.		
238	With a view to prevent their being confined beyond their sentence, all convicts sentenced to imprisonment, shall have certificates of the period given to them, shewing the date on which their sentence will expire.		M.		No. 292, May 14, 1824. — Nos. 294-295, June 18, 1824.	
239	All convicts sentenced by the Magistrate shall be kept separate from those convicted by the Sessions Judge, or Nizamut Adawlut.		M.		No. 45, April 4, 1807. — No. 135, July 6, 1814. — No. 158, Jany. 11, 1816.	
240	Convicts committed by a Sudder Joint Magistrate, shall, if sentenced to a period short of perpetual imprisonment, be imprisoned at the station of the Joint Magistrate, provided there shall be no danger to their health, or safe custody.		J. M.		No. 288, April 17, 1824.	
241	No convict shall be allowed the use of a hookah, within the Jail at night.		M.		No. 258, June 28, 1822.	
242	The Civil Surgeon shall furnish monthly reports of the health of the convicts under his charge.				No. 99, Aug. 21, 1812.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
243	The suicide of a convict shall be reported to the Session Judge, together with the enquiries that shall have been made respecting it.		M.		No. 157, Dec. 7, 1815.	
244	Inquests on the bodies of convicts who have died in confinement, shall be made by the Native Doctor, previous to their removal, but in cases of doubt as to the actual death of the convict, the body shall be removed for the inspection of the Civil Surgeon. Every death shall be reported to the Magistrate.				No. 204, July 2, 1818.	
245	The impressment of Coolies, or any other description of porters, either for public, or private service, is strictly prohibited, and punishable on conviction.	By fine not exceeding 200 rupees to be levied by distress commutable to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	M.	3 of 1820. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.	No. 234, May 5, 1820.	
246	All miscellaneous petitions, and applications for copies of papers, in a Criminal Court, shall be written on a stamp paper, of the value of eight annas, a discretionary power being however vested in the Magistrate notwithstanding, to receive petitions on unstamped paper.		M.	1 of 1814, Sec. 18.		No. 247, May 1, 1816.
247	All copies, pleadings, and petitions, shall be written in a fair and legible hand, with proper space between each word and line, and if the subject matter cannot be contained in a single sheet of the prescribed paper, any additional sheet required, shall be of the description and value of the first.			26 of 1814, Sec. 5.		
248	Copies of any papers may be taken by any individual at his own expense, on unstamped paper, but such shall not be authenticated by the seal, or signature, of any officer, or be admissable as evidence in any Court.			13 of 1806, Sec. 13.		
249	Copies of documents, may be taken by individuals not attached to the Court, with the permission of the Magistrate.		M.	8 of 1825.		No. 407, Nov. 11, 1825.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
250	In lieu of corporal punishment, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut and Session Judge shall be empowered to pass a sentence of imprisonment, for any period not exceeding 2 years; a Magistrate or Joint Magistrate for any period not exceeding one year; and Assistant Magistrates, Sudder Ameens and Law Officers, for any period not exceeding one month.		N. A. S. J. M. A. M.	2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 238, July 14, 1837.	
251	Corporal punishment shall always be inflicted in the presence of the Magistrate or of his Assistant.		M.		No. 59. Sept. 24, 1830.	
252	No Burkandauze or Chokeydar of any denomination, shall be liable to imprisonment in lieu of corporal punishment.		M.		No. 238, July 14, 1837. — No. 8. Sept. 26, 1828.	
253	The public correspondence of a Magistrate may be inspected by the Session Judge, whenever the latter shall desire it.		S. J.		No. 5, July 18, 1828.	
254	Any European Public Officer employed in any department, charged upon oath in any Court of judicature with embezzlement, corrupt demand, or receipt of money, or any other serious misdemeanour.	The deposition to be forwarded through the Superior Court to the G. G. C., who shall, if it be thought necessary, appoint Commissioners to investigate the charge.	By Court.	17 of 1813, Sec. 2 to 7. — 8 of 1817, Sec. 2.		
255	Any Law Officer, or Ministerial Native Officer, convicted of corruption, extortion or embezzlement.	Liable to imprisonment not exceeding 7 years.	S. J.	18 of 1817, Sec. 6.		No. 781, April 12, 1835.
256	Any Darogah, or Officer under his authority, guilty of corruption, extortion or oppression.	To be prosecuted criminally or for damages in a Civil Court.	S. J.	22 of 1793, Sec. 22. — 12 of 1803.		No. 54, Nov. 1, 1809. — No. 58, Mar. 13, 1810.
257	Magistrates may punish Native Officers for bribery and corruption, whenever they may think the general powers vested in them, sufficient to award adequate punishment.		M.	13 of 1793. — 12 of 1795. — 12 of 1803.		No. 237, Feb. 16, 1816.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
258	Any Ameen appointed under Regulation 19 of 1814, convicted of corruption, or other gross misdemeanour, if prosecuted by the Collector.	To pay a fine to Government of 3 times the amount of the value taken. To be levied by distress, and to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 6 months. Also liable to an action in the Civil Court.	M.	19 of 1814, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
259	Any charge of bribery or corruption against a Moonsiff, is cognizable in the first instance by the Civil Judge, who, after enquiry, shall either give or refuse his consent to a criminal prosecution, which shall be conducted by the complainant before, and be disposed of by the Magistrate as in any other case of misdemeanour. The Judge may also direct the Government pleader to prefer a charge of bribery or corruption against a Moonsiff, and to conduct the criminal prosecution on the part of Government.		J. M.	23 of 1814, Sec. 10. — 5 of 1831, Sec. 26.		No. 781, Apr. 12, 1833.
260	A Magistrate is competent to demand security from persons preferring charges of corruption or extortion against Police Officers, whenever he may have reason to suspect them to be false and malicious.		M.	13 of 1793. — 12 of 1803, Sec. 1. — 10 of 1806, Sec. 10.		No. 731, Nov. 5, 1832.
261	A Magistrate is competent to entertain and investigate charges of corruption preferred against the Native Officers of a Commissioner or Session Judge.		M.	18 of 1817, Sec. 6. — 3 of 1827, Sec. 4.		No. 649, July 22, 1831.
262	Any person criminally punished for corruption or extortion, is not liable to the fine provided by Regulation 12 of 1803, though he is liable to a civil action.		M.	13 of 1793. — 12 of 1803.		No. 231, Jan. 12, 1816. — No. 54, Nov. 21, 1809. —
263						No. 58, Mar. 13, 1810.
	Reimbursement of the actual costs of suits may be made in any cases instituted in a Criminal Court, if deemed equitable, and may be enforced by the distress and sale of property of the person against whom they are awarded.			14 of 1797, Sec. 8. — 15 of 1824.		No. 505, May 8, 1829. — No. 590, Apr. 8, 1831.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
264	A Magistrate is required to give effect, to any sentence passed by a Court Martial.		M.	4 of 1820. Sec. 2.		
265	Any Covenanted Servant of the Company, civil or criminal, guilty of any neglect or misconduct, other than corruption or exaction.	In minor cases to be admonished, in aggravated ones to be reported to Governor General in Council.	N. A. S. D. A. G. G. C.	2 of 1801, Sec. 7 & 14.		
266	Any Judicial Officer, civil or criminal, employing any part of the Public Officers or their establishment, not being peons or inferior servants, in the performance of any part of his private business.	Liable to dismissal from office.		8 of 1825, Sec. 2. C. 2.		
267	Civil or Military Servants of the Company selling to, or purchasing from any foreign natives of rank, with whom political relations exist, without the previous sanction of Government, any grounds, horses, boats, equipages, houses, elephants, plate, furniture or other private property, the value of which may exceed 5000 rupees.	Liable to such penalties, as the circumstances of the case may demand.	G. G.	G. G. C. Oct. 31, 1821		
268	A report on the official character and conduct of public officers, shall be periodically made to Government by their immediate superiors.		S. J. M.	G. G. C. Dec. 20, 1836.	No. 222, Feb. 10, 1837, — No. 227, Apr. 7, 1837.	
269	Intelligence of all heinous crimes (should the perpetrators not have been apprehended,) shall be transmitted to the neighbouring Thannahs, and the Darogahs may pursue the offender into the jurisdiction of other Darogahs, whether subject to the same Magistrate or the Magistrate of another Zillah, who are required to afford him every assistance in their power.			20 of 1817, Sec. 22.		
270	When any person in the course of enquiry, shall appear to have been guilty of more than one crime, or when the landholders or other persons shall appear to have been negligent, the Darogah shall institute a distinct enquiry in each case, the result of which shall be transmitted to the Magistrate in a separate report.			20 of 1817, Sec. 13. Cl. 8.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
271	Any person convicted of any crime not specially provided for in the Regulations, or by any stated penalty in the Mohammedan law.	Punishable by the Magistrate in cases of theft, by imprisonment not exceeding six months, and one year in lieu of corporal punishment. In other cases by a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, leviable by distress, commutable if not paid to six months imprisonment and imprisonment not exceeding six months.	M.	9 of 1817, Sec. 19. — 53 of 1803, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		No. 1183, Nov. 9, 1838.
		By the Sessions Judge by imprisonment not exceeding seven years, and two years in lieu of stripes.	S. J.			
		By the Nizamut Adawlut, by any punishment short of death.	N. A.			
272	Any landholder, farmer, ryot or other person, taking cognizance of, or interfering in any matter cognizable by the Magistrate, Sessions Judge or Courts of Civil Judicature.	To pay such fine to Government and damages to the party injured, as the Court may think proper.		8 of 1793, Sec. 66.		
273	Any person convicted of two or more offences, at one Sessions, which convictions do not include the punishment of death or imprisonment for life, but exceeding thirty-nine stripes of the rattan, and fourteen years' imprisonment.	To be sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in banishment, and two years in lieu of stripes. If deserving of more punishment, case to be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.	S. J. N. A	53 of 1803. — 15 of 1814. — 2 of 1834.	No. 140, Sept. 6, 1814.	
274	Any person convicted of two or more offences, for each of which he would be subjected to two years' imprisonment.	To be sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and one year in lieu of stripes. If further punishment appears necessary, case to be referred to the Sessions Court.	M. S. J.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4. — 6 of 1824, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		No. 468, Feb. 8, 1828.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
275	When Native British subjects are charged with crime, committed in places out of the limits of the British Company, the Magistrate shall apply for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to bring such persons to trial, and shall state in his report all the particulars of the case, and it is competent to the Governor General in Council to direct their trial to be held in the same manner, as if the crime had been committed within the Company's territories. A copy of the Magistrate's application, and the sanction of Government to proceed to the trial, shall be filed in the case.		M. S. J.	5 of 1809, Sec. 3. — 9 of 1822, Sec. 6. — 8 of 1829.	No. 4, June 6, 1828.	No. 926, Jan. 9, 1835.
276	Any Custom-house Officer convicted of taking, or receiving any unauthorised gratuity, or bribe.	Liable to a penalty of 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable if unrealized to 6 months' imprisonment in the Civil jail.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 18. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
277	Any Commander of any vessel, entering a Port where there is a Custom-house, and neglecting to deliver up a manifest of his goods to the Pilot, within 24 hours after his anchoring.	Fine of 1000 Rupees, and no clearance to be given till the fine shall be paid.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 6.		
278	Any Commander of a vessel delivering in a manifest, not containing a full and true specification of all goods imported in the vessel.	Liable to a fine of 1000 Rupees, and confiscation of, or encreased duty upon all goods found in excess. Fine to be levied by distress.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 6.		
279	Any Commander of a vessel refusing to receive a Custom-house Officer on board, or to give him proper shelter when received.	Liable to a fine of 500 Rupees per diem, till the Officer is received and properly accommodated.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 9.		
280	Any Commander of a vessel resisting, or refusing to allow his vessel to be searched, when so ordered by the Collector of Customs.	Liable to a fine of 1000 Rupees, and no Port Clearance to be granted until the fine be paid.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 10.		
281	Any Commander of a vessel neglecting to anchor in the place marked out by the Collector of Customs.	Liable to a fine of 100 Rupees, to be levied by distress.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 22.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
282	Any person offering a bribe to any Custom-house Officer, in order to induce him to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty.	Liable to a fine of 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable to imprisonment for 6 months in the Civil jail.	M.	14 of 1836, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839. Sec. 1.		
283	Any person or persons, who shall in the day, or in the night, go forth with any offensive weapon, or in a gang, with or without offensive weapons, with the criminal intent of robbing, or of attempting to rob, any person or persons, near a highway or on a river, or other water, or in or near a city or town, or village, of any description; or attacking by open violence, or robbing, or attempting to rob, any dwelling house, building, tent, boat, or other receptacle for persons or property, in which there may be any persons or property at the time of such attack or robbery.	To be deemed guilty of the crime of robbery by open violence, commonly designated Dacoity.	S. J. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 3.		No. 750, Jan. 4, 1832.
284	Any person convicted of the crime of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing a robbery, but apprehended before he has made any violent attempt for the purpose, or committed such robbery.	Imprisonment and hard labor, for any period not exceeding 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 2. — 53 of 1803, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
285	Any person convicted of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing any robbery or making any violent attempt to commit robbery.	In addition to the above punishment, to give substantial security for his future good conduct, previous to his release.	S. J.	8 of 1808, Sec. 9.		
286	Any person convicted of being the leader of a gang of robbers, by whom a murder may have been committed.	To suffer death.	N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 3.		
287	Any person convicted of having been actively concerned, in the perpetration of such murder as above, or of any murder committed in prosecution of any robbery or intent to rob.	Ditto.	N. A.	53 of 1803.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
288	Any person convicted of having been present, aiding and abetting, when such murder as above was committed, or though not present, of having procured or caused by his council, or command the perpetration of any murder, in performance of a preconcerted plan to commit the same, or to commit robbery.	To suffer death.	N. A.	53 of 1803.		
289	Any person convicted of being concerned as a principal or accomplice, in the crime of robbery by open violence, or of aiding and abetting in the same, or though not present, of instigating it in any manner.	To be imprisoned and transported for life; but if there be any grounds for mitigation, the Session Judge to state them to N. A.	S. J. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 4. — 3 of 1805, Sec. 2. — 8 of 1808, Sec. 3.		
290	Any person convicted of the crime of robbery by open violence, provided the gang consisted of two or more armed men.	Imprisonment and transportation not exceeding fourteen years.	S. J. N. A.	16 of 1825. — 1 of 1831.		No. 399, Aug. 12, 1825.
291	Any Magistrate being assured that any person residing in, or resorting to his district, has been concerned in any Dacoity, or that his notoriety is such, as to render his apprehension essential to the tranquillity of his district.	Case to be reported to the N. A., together with the amount of reward to be offered. The N. A. shall determine the propriety of offering a reward, not exceeding 500 Rupees.	M. N. A.	9 of 1808, Sec. 2.		
292	Any Police Officer, of any description, convicted of having aided, or abetted in, or of having instigated any Dacoity, in which any person shall have been murdered, or wounded, or which shall have been attended by any aggravated circumstances.	Liable to suffer death.	N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 4.		
293	Any Police Officer, of any description, convicted of the crime of robbery by open violence, unattended with aggravated circumstances.	Liable to imprisonment, and transportation for life.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 4.		
294	Any Police Officer, of any description, convicted of going forth with a gang of robbers, for the purpose of committing a robbery, but apprehended before it shall have been committed.	Liable to imprisonment with hard labor for 14 years, and 2 years, in lieu of stripes. In aggravated cases, liable to imprisonment and banishment for life.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
295	Any Police Officer convicted of clear, and direct connivance, whereby a gang of robbers may have been enabled to commit a robbery.	Liable to suffer death.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1805, Sec. 4.		
296	Any landholder, or farmer of any description, harbouring, or assisting any Dacoit, or robber, in any manner to elude the pursuit of justice, or receiving any present (or Nuzzer) in money or goods from him.	Estate to be forfeited to Government; himself to be imprisoned for six months, and fined in any sum not exceeding 200 Rs. to be levied by distress. Commutable if unrealized, to a further imprisonment of six months.	S. J. N. A. G. G. C.	6 of 1810, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
297	Any Naib, or local Agent, or any Native Officer employed in the collection of rent, by the Government, or Court of Wards, guilty of the above crime.	Liable to such imprisonment and fine, as may seem proper, and if an Officer of Government to be dismissed, and declared incapable of further employment.	S. J. N. A. G. G. C.	6 of 1810, Sec. 5. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
298	Any Zemeendar, or Farmer of any description, or Native Officer employed by Government in the collection of Revenue, neglecting to give due information to the Police, of the resort of any Dacoit, or other robber, whether proclaimed, or otherwise.	Liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine of 200 Rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable, if unrealized, to imprisonment for six months.	M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 13. — 6 of 1810, Sec. 2, 3. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
299	No Damages can be awarded by a criminal Court, in any case, under any circumstances.		M. S. J.	14 of 1797. — 7 of 1803. — 15 of 1824.		No. 931, Jan. 31, 1835.
300	On the appointment of a Darogah, he shall be required to find recognizances for his appearance, himself in the sum of 500 Rupees, and two responsible persons for 250 Rupees each, and shall sign a declaration on receiving his Sunnud.		M.	35 of 1803, Sec. 24. — 14 of 1807, Sec. 8.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
301	A concurrent jurisdiction is vested in the Magistrates and Police Officers of the several Zillahs, in cases when the crime has been committed in their respective jurisdictions, (or if the crime has occurred in another district) and the offender was actually in their jurisdiction when the charge was preferred. In all such cases, the Darogah of one district may pursue the offenders into another, but in other cases, the application must be made to the Magistrate, or Darogah of the place, in which the crime has been committed, or in which the offender may reside, or be found.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 16. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 22.		
302	Any Cutwal, Darogah, or other subordinate officer subject to his controul, guilty of any neglect, misconduct, or incapacity.	To be suspended or dismissed at the discretion of the Court.	M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7.		
303	Any Police Darogah, or Moburrer, guilty of gross neglect in the care of the records.	Liable to dismissal or fine.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 8.		
304	Any Police Darogah, wilfully omitting to insert any official act in his Diary.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 8.		
305	Any Police Darogah, employing any Burcandauze, or Chokoydar of his Thannah, on his own private affairs, or on any duty unconnected with the Police.	Liable to fine and dismissal.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 21. Cl. 8.		
306	Any Police Darogah permitting any Mookteah, on the part of any landholder, or other person, to be permanently employed at the Thannah.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 11. Cl. 4.		
307	Any Darogah, or other Native Officer of Police, taking cognizance of any charge of adultery, fornication, calumny, abusive language, slight trespass, or inconsiderable assault.	To be dismissed.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 12.		
308	Any Police Darogah confining any person in the stocks, except at night, and then only in cases of robbery, murder, or previous escape, or from notoriety of bad character.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19. Cl. 8.		
309	Any Darogah, or other Officer of Police, detaining any prisoner at the Thannah beyond 48 hours, unless authorised by the Magistrate.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19, Cl. 16.		No. 1167, Aug. 17, 1838.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
310	Any Police, or Abkarree Darogah, knowingly permitting the illicit cultivation of Poppy, or conniving at the illicit cultivation of it within his jurisdiction.	Liable to dismissal, and a fine of 20 Rupees per beegah of the cultivated land. The fine to be levied by distress, commutable, if unrealized, to imprisonment not exceeding six months.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 36. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 29. Cl. 9. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
311	Darogahs shall carefully specify in all their proceedings, the date and month of the era current in their jurisdiction.		D.	20 of 1817.	No. 139, Aug. 13, 1814.	
312	Darogahs not being authorised to apprehend persons accused of crime, until the requisite enquiry is completed, shall send the written evidence with the accused.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 13. — 7 of 1811, Sec. 2.	No. 149, Mar. 31, 1814.	
313	Police Darogahs shall forward reports from the Native Courts for Civil Suits, either by the Police Dâks, or by Burcandauzes.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 10, Cl. 8.		
314	Darogahs suspended for misconduct, if acquitted, are entitled to their salaries on a report being made to Government, the acting Darogah shall draw the salary of the appointment, unless he be one of an adjoining Thannah, in which case he shall receive compensation to be fixed by the Magistrate.		M.		No. 51, May 10, 1809. — No. 198, Apr. 8, 1818.	
315	Should a Magistrate neglect to obey an order of a superior Court, directing the restoration of the Darogah to office, he shall be held personally responsible for the expenses occasioned by his neglect.		M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7.	No. 254, May 10, 1822.	
316	In cases where a Thannah Station may be situated some distance from the route of the Government Dâk, the Magistrate shall establish a Dâk, and the landholders shall appoint, discretionally, a certain number of runners to carry the Mail, and also a particular house where they may always be found, and a Mundul or other persons to receive, and forward the packages. Any landholder is at liberty to appeal against the order of the Magistrate.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 10.		No. 728, Oct. 26, 1832.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
317	Any landholder after requisition has been made, neglecting to appoint Peons, or Station for the reception of Dâks.	Liable to a fine of 100 rupees to be levied by distress, if unrealized to be imprisoned one month in the Civil Jail.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 10. Cl. 5. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
318	A person apparently deaf and dumb, shall be first of all sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination, if the Civil Surgeon declare him to be deaf or dumb, some neighbours shall be summoned, who shall be sworn to interpret correctly to the Court, the signs and meaning of the person.		M. S. J.		No. 137, Aug. 3, 1814.	
319	On receiving information of suspicious or unnatural deaths, the Darogah or some responsible person deputed by him, shall proceed to the spot and examine the wounds, or other corporal injuries, and record the length, breadth, and depth, of each, and the weapon with which the wounds appear to have been given, and whether the body appeared to have been brought and laid there. He should also ascertain if possible, the name of the deceased, and whether any one can recognise him.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 14. Cl. 7.		
320	In cases of suspicious death, the Darogah shall ascertain, whether any person in the neighbourhood bore enmity to the deceased, and make enquiries of the village Barbers, Surgeons, and Washermen, or other professional persons, whose information may clear up the mystery.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 14. Cl. 8.		
321	All landholders, or heads of a village residing therein, wilfully neglecting, or delaying to report to the nearest Police Station, any unnatural death attended with suspicious circumstances, that may come to their knowledge.	Fine of 200 rupees to be levied by distress, commutable if unrealized to 6 months' imprisonment.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 14. Cl. 7. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
322	The salaries of Public Officers (not Military men) may be attached in the execution of decrees of Court, but not pensions granted by Government.		J. M.	12 of 1814. Sec. 2.		No. 827, Sept. 6, 1833. — No. 902, Oct. 24, 1834.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
323	The deposition of witnesses, and the examination of prisoners, shall if possible, be invariably taken in the presence of the Magistrate or of his Assistant, but in trivial cases, they may be taken in the presence of the head native officer, who shall attest them.		M.		No. 58, Dec. 12, 1809. — No. 103, May 13, 1832. — No. 220, Jan. 27, 1837.	
324	A deposition taken on oath in a private dwelling house is illegal, and the deponent is not liable to the penalties of perjury, should a deposition so taken be false.		M. S. J. A. M.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. — 3 of 1821, Sec. 3.		No. 627. Feb. 28, 1831,
325	Magistrates on salaries of not more than 1000 rupees per mensem, shall be entitled to deputation allowance, whenever they may proceed into the interior of the district, and their deputation bill shall be countersigned by the Superintendant of Police.		M.	G. G. C. June 15, 1838.		
326	Persons suspected of desertion from the Army shall not be apprehended by Darogahs, unless they have the authority of the Magistrate for so doing.		M.		No. 18, Apr. 3, 1829.	
327	Any person sitting Dhurna for the purpose of extorting money, or obtaining any interest or right, whether real, imaginary, or pretended.	Fine not exceeding 200 Rupees to be levied by distress, commutable to 6 months' imprisonment in the Civil Jail. In aggravated cases imprisonment not exceeding one year, and a fine of 1000 Rupees, to be levied by distress, commutable if unrealized, to six months' imprisonment.	M. S. J.	7 of 1820, Sec. 5, 7. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
328	Indigent prosecutors and witnesses summoned to give evidence before the Session Court, shall receive their authorised allowance of 2 annas per diem in the presence of the Judge.		S. J.	6 of 1803, Sec. 26.	No. 75, Sep. 6, 1810. — No. 91, July 16, 1811. — No. 125, Nov. 16, 1832.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
329	Diet money for witnesses in trivial cases, need not be deposited in Court, until the prosecutor be desirous of taking out the process.		M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 2.		No. 221, Sep. 8, 1815.
330	Darogahs may advance diet money not exceeding 1 anna per diem, to prisoners unable to support themselves during their journey to the Sudder Station, reporting the same for the confirmation of the Magistrate.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19. Cl. 13.		
331	Any Magistrate of any Zillah or City, guilty of any wilful disobedience, or neglect, or of making any false return to any rule, process, or order of the Sessions Court.	To be suspended from Office, and the case to be referred to the G. G. C. within 10 days.	N. A.	9 of 1793. — 2 of 1801. Sec. 14.		
332	Any Magistrate of any Zillah or City, guilty of any negligence or misconduct, in the discharge of his duty, not especially provided for by any Regulation.	In minor cases to be admonished, in aggravated cases to be reported to G. G. C.	N. A.	9 of 1793, Sec. 63. — 2 of 1801, Sec. 14.		
333	Darogahs shall assist Collectors in their distraints for arrears of revenue due from any Abkar, whenever it shall be certified to them on oath, that they have been resisted.			20 of 1817, Sec. 28.		
334	Any Khyzanchey, Tusseeldar, or other Native Officer, entrusted with the charge of public money, making use of such money for his own advantage, or that of other persons.	Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years, if inadequate, case to be referred to N. A.	S. J. N. A.	2 of 1813, Sec. 2, 3.	No. 211, Oct. 28, 1836.	No. 543, Apr. 2, 1830.
335	Any Officer in charge of any place in which salt, the property of Government is stored, who may embezzle any part of such salt consigned to his charge.	To be considered guilty of theft, and punished accordingly.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64.		
336	Any Officer in the Salt Department, entrusted with the payment of advances to Molungees, who may under any pretence or claim whatsoever, appropriate to his own use, the whole, or any part thereof.	To refund the money so taken, and to be dismissed. To be further liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine not exceeding 5 times the amount of the sum taken. The fine to be realized by distress and sale.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 63. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		

		Penalty.	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
337	All cases of embezzlement by ministerial Native Officers in a Civil Court, on which a summary enquiry shall have been conducted by the Judge, shall be committed for trial to the Magistrate, who shall act on his own judgment in releasing or committing the prisoners to the Sessions Court.		M.	4 of 1823, Sec. 6. — 18 of 1817, Sec. 7. — 7 of 1831, Sec. 13.	No. 211, Oct. 28, 1836.	No. 691, May 11, 1832.
338	Any person guilty of the offence of cutting through any embankments, maintained at the expence of Government, or repaired by the Zemeendars or Farmers.	Liable to a civil action for damages, and a criminal punishment for the misdemeanour.	M. C. J.	6 of 1806, Sec. 12, 13.		
339	Any emigrant or the descendant of one, who may have sought an asylum in the British Possessions, who shall abuse the protection afforded him, by attempting to excite disturbances in the State from which he or his ancestors emigrated, or whose residence in the vicinity of such country may appear likely to cause a misunderstanding between that State and the British Government.	To be removed to any other part of the country that may be deemed proper.	G. G. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 2.		
340	Any emigrant, or the descendant of one who may have excited disturbances, or attempted to excite any, by which the amity between the British Government and other States, may be likely to be disturbed.	To be confined for such time and in such place and custody, as may be deemed proper.	G. G. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 4.		
341	Any emigrant, or the descendant of one, living in the British Dominions, who shall enter the country from which he has emigrated, or any other foreign country, and shall excite, or attempt to excite any disturbance.	Liable to imprisonment for 7 years.	S. J.	11 of 1812, Sec. 5.		
342	Any person, whether a British Native subject or alien, who shall furnish any assistance to an emigrant, in his attempt to excite insurrection, or who shall in any way aid him in his criminal designs.	To be imprisoned for 7 years. If mitigation appear proper, case to be referred through the N. A. to G. G. C.	S. J. N. A. G. G. C.	11 of 1812, Sec. 5. Cl. 2.		
343	Any landholder or farmer of land, harbouring any offender, or refusing to give effectual assistance to prevent his escape.	Lands and effects to be sold, to make good the value of the property stolen.	S. J. G. G. C.	22 of 1793, Sec. 3.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
344	A Magistrate is enjoined to take evidence on the part of a prisoner, and is empowered to release him, should he be of opinion that he would not be convicted before the Sessions Court.		M.	8 of 1830. Sec. 2. Cl. 2.		
345	Any witness, although a prisoner or previously convicted of any crime, shall be admitted as evidence.		M. S. J.	19 of 1837.		No. 1117, Dec. 8, 1837. — No. 1173, Sep. 14, 1838.
346	Any person born of European parents, is to be considered an European, the place of his birth being immaterial.		Ay.Court.	19 of 1803, Sec. 3.		No. 397, July 29, 1825.
347	Any person constructing, or making a distillery according to the European manner, without a license.	To forfeit all his spirits, stills, and other moveable property belonging to them, and 2 Rupees for every gallon, each still is considered capable of holding, and for every day such still is worked. The fine to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
348	Any proprietor of a still, neglecting to register every warehouse, or other building used for carrying on his business, within 10 days after receiving his license.	To forfeit 1000 Rupees, to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 4.		
349	Any proprietor of a still, neglecting to register all stills, and other vessels used by him, 5 days before bringing in the materials for manufacturing spirits.	To forfeit 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 5.		
350	Any person hindering or preventing any Magistrate, Surveyor, or Subordinate Officers, from entering into his distillery or other places, by day or by night.	Ditto.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 6.		
351	Any person using or working a wash still, containing less than 200 gallons, or a still for distilling low wines, containing less than 100 gallons.	Ditto.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 7.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
352	Any person wilfully rendering a false account of spirits manufactured, and in store, wherever deposited.	To forfeit 2 Rupees for every gallon omitted.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 9.		
353	Any person neglecting to pay the duties at the fixed time.	To forfeit for every Rupee one Rupee one Anna, to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 32.		
354	All duties on spirits not discharged monthly, or oftener, as determined by the Surveyor.	Stills and property to be sold for arrears of duty.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 10.		
355	Any distiller neglecting to give notice of the day he intends commencing distilling, five days before he commences bringing in the materials.	To forfeit 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 11.		
356	Any distiller neglecting to give notice of the day he intends to discontinue distilling, four days previous to his doing so.	Ditto.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 12.		
357	Any person breaking or removing any seal placed upon a still by a Surveyor, or any Officer duly appointed.	Ditto.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 12.		
358	Any person obstructing the Officer appointed, from taking a regular account of all spirits, conveyed from each distillery.	Ditto.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 13.		
359	Any spirits being conveyed from the distillery, excepting to the godowns.	To forfeit all the spirits, and casks, cattle or boats, employed in carrying it away.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 14.		
360	Any person opposing the Surveyor, or other Officer, in the execution of his duty, or in any way acting contrary to this Regulation.	To forfeit his license, in addition to any other penalty.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 15.		
361	Any spirit shipped for exportation, relanded without special license from some Justice.	To forfeit the boats and carriages employed.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 20.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
362	Any person obstructing any Officer, authorized by a warrant from a Justice, to search for and seize stills fraudulently concealed.	To forfeit 500 Rupees and all the stills used. Fine to be levied by distress.	M.	2 of 1802, Sec. 29.		
363	All profits derived from the exchange of rupees into pice, to be disbursed for the diet allowance of prisoners, shall be carried to the credit of Government.		M.		No. 270, Nov. 29, 1822.	
364	A Magistrate is incompetent to make any person repay or restore money, or other property obtained by extortion, or false pretences, or to compel the offender to bind himself down by a mochulkah to restore it.		M.	4 of 1793, Sec. 4. — 6 of 1803, Sec. 4.		No. 616, Dec. 30, 1831.
365	Exaction or extortion embraces actual collection, and not merely demand.			9 of 1810, Sec. 39.		No. 76, Jan. 31, 1811.
366	The establishment of hâts or fairs, and the collection of established taxes, is in the power of zemeendars and other proprietors, and Magistrates are prohibited from interfering with them on any pretence.		M.		No. 66, Dec. 10, 1830.	No. 937, Feb. 23, 1835. — No. 973, July 24, 1835.
367	The management of public ferries is vested in the Magistrate, subject to the controul of the Superintendant of Police.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 2.		No. 1144, April 6, 1838.
368	All ferries situated at or near the Sudder Station, or such as may intersect public roads, shall be considered public, but Government may from time to time, for any special reason, place any other ferries under the management of the Magistrate.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 3.		
369	Attested lists of public ferries shall be stuck up in the Magistrate's and Collector's Cutcherries, and in the Thannah within whose jurisdiction they are situated.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 5.		
370	The Magistrate shall appoint proper persons to the charge of ferries, and shall regulate the rate of tolls and the number of boats, and on proof of misconduct on the part of such persons, shall discharge them.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 4.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction
371	Ferries shall not be let out to the highest bidders, but on an equitable principle, neither shall engagements be made for more than one ferry with one individual, nor for a longer period than one year.		M.	6 of 1819. — G. G. C. Sept. 27, 1831.		
372	The troops of Government, with their military stores and baggage, and all police and other Native Officers of Government, actually employed on the public service, shall be passed over the public ferries free of toll.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 4, C. 3.		
373	The exclusive right to public ferries belongs to Government, and no private ferries plying for hire in their vicinity, shall be allowed without the previous sanction of the Magistrate.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 6.		
374	Security for good behaviour shall be taken from persons in charge of public ferries, as well as for the punctual performance of their engagements.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 8.		No. 1111, Aug. 21, 1837.
375	A person in charge of a public ferry may resign, on giving ten days notice to the Magistrate, and on payment of arrears; but his boats if required, shall be transferred to his successor at a fair valuation.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 9.		
376	On receiving charge of public ferries, the parties shall be informed, that a discretion is reserved to the Magistrate for reducing tolls, or extending exemptions, and when either may be necessary, the Magistrate shall apprize the party whether he shall alter any, and what reduction of rent.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 12.		
377	If such person as above, is unwilling to pay the rent so fixed by the Magistrate he shall first of all carry the orders of the Magistrate into effect, and then state the rent he is willing to pay, and should not his terms be agreed to, he shall be removed, and be required to pay up all arrears, and the rent to be taken, from the date of the Magistrate's order for the reduction of tolls, shall be calculated, only at such rate, as he may himself have tendered.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 12. Cl. 2.		No. 1144, Apr. 6, 1838.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
378	Any maunghee of a ferry boat being neglectful so that any person shall be drowned, or exposed to imminent danger, or any property lost, or damaged, by the oversetting or sinking of a boat.	Liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine of 200 Rupees. To be levied by distress, if unrealized, to imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
379	The surplus of the ferry collections shall be applied in the first instance, to the provision of safe and commodious boats, and afterwards solely to the furtherance of similar objects, such as the repair or construction of roads, bridges, or drains, and the erection of Seraies or other similar buildings.		M.	6 of 1819, Sec. 7. — G. G. C., May 12, 1837.	No. 10, Sept. 26, 1828.	
380	Persons committed to the Session Court, but not charged with heinous offences, and not admitted to bail, or who have been unable to find bail, shall not be confined in fetters, except in special cases, when the reasons for so doing shall be recorded by the Magistrate.		M.		No. 40, Jany. 4, 1805. — No. 210, Nov. 19, 1818. — No. 32, July 24, 1829.	
381	In all cases where no specific orders have been issued by the Nizamut Adawlut, or Session Court, with regard to the confinement of convicts in fetters they shall be used at the discretion of the Magistrate.		M.		No. 122, Mar. 11, 1813.	
382	The fetters generally used in the public jails, shall be of light and uniform construction, and shall not exceed in weight 1 seer and a half; lighter or heavier fetters may however be used at the discretion of the Magistrate.		M.	14 of 1816.	No. 84, Mar. 14, 1811. — No. 207, Aug. 20, 1818. — No. 223, Aug. 27, 1819.	
383	A register of all fines imposed by the Magistrate shall be kept in his office, and be countersigned by himself, the Nazir, and Treasurer.		M.	No. Jan. 5, 1838.		
384	In all cases of fines, the amount shall be levied if possible by distress and sale of goods, but if no property be found within the Magistrate's jurisdiction, the offender shall be imprisoned with or without labor, for 2 calendar months where the fine does not exceed 50 Rupees, or for 4 months when the amount does not exceed 100 Rupees, or for any other sum for a period not exceeding 6 months.		M. S. J.	2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
385	Foreigners committing crimes within the British Territory, may be tried by the Magistrate of the Zillah in which the offence may have been committed.	Punishable under the General Regulations.	M.			No. 926, Jan. 9, 1835.
386	Foreigners charged with murder, or robbery, or any crime amounting to felony, taking refuge in the British Territories, are liable to be apprehended by the Magistrate of the District in which they are residing.		M.			No. 929, Jan. 9, 1835.
387	Any person forging or procuring to be forged, any bank notes issued by any public banks in the British possessions in India.	To be publicly exposed by Tusheer, to be imprisoned in banishment for 14 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. This may be mitigated to 7 years' imprisonment with or without Tusheer. If further mitigation appear proper, the case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	
388	Any person causing, or procuring the fraudulent fabrication or alteration of any written deed or printed paper of any description, as well as any counterfeit seal or signature thereto, and the illicit imitation of any public stamp, or stamp paper established by Government.	To be publicly exposed by Tusheer, and to be imprisoned for a time not less than 3 or more than 7 years, with 2 years in lieu of stripes. If mitigation appear proper, case to be referred to N. A.	S. J. N. A.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 9.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	
389	Any Putwaree, or other person by whom village accounts are kept, altering, falsifying, fabricating, or mutilating the accounts of his village, or furnishing false accounts to the Collector or Canoongo.	Ditto.	S. J.	12 of 1817, Sec. 27.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	
390	Any person causing, or procuring such forgery as above.	Ditto.	S. J.	12 of 1817.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
391	Any person forging, or procuring to be forged any counterfeit note or other security for money, in imitation of any of the public securities of the British Government in India.	To be publicly exposed by Tusheer, and to be imprisoned in banishment for 14 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. This may be mitigated to 7 years' imprisonment, with or without Tusheer. If further mitigation appear proper, case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	No. 361, Mar. 26, 1824.
392	Any person forging or procuring to be forged, any counterfeit stamp, or stampt paper, or imitation of any public stamp established by the British Government in India.	Ditto.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	No. 361, Mar. 26, 1824.
393	Any person fraudulently issuing and publishing as true, or fraudulently giving effect, or attempting to give effect to fabricated deeds and papers, knowing them to be forgeries.	1st Offence. Imprisonment for not less than 3, or more than 7 years, and in aggravated cases to be Tusheered. — 2d Offence. To be Tusheered, and imprisoned for not less than 3 or more than 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. — 3d Offence. As above, and if insufficient case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9, 10.	No. 211, Oct. 28, 1836. — No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	
394	A Magistrate is not competent to commit persons to trial before the Session Court for forgery, in cases under Regulation 15 of 1824, after he has referred them for investigation to the Civil Court.		M.	3 of 1801. — 15 of 1824.	No. 14, Dec. 5, 1828.	No. 826, Aug. 23, 1833.
395	Cases of forgery are cognizable by the Police.			20 of 1817.	No. 303, Dec. 31, 1824.	
396	An alleged forgery of a document which has been exhibited in a Civil Court, shall not be cognizable by a Magistrate, unless the Judge of such Civil Court, after making the requisite enquiry, shall have directed a prosecution for forgery, or expressly declared that the party aggrieved by such document, is at liberty to prosecute criminally.		M.	3 of 1801.	No. 14, Dec. 5, 1828.	No. 704, July 13, 1832.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
397	Any person paying, or tendering in payment, counterfeit coin, bank notes, or other securities for money, knowing the same to be counterfeit, although such notes or securities shall be unsigned, or otherwise incomplete.	1st Offence. To be imprisoned not less than 3 or more than 7 years, and in aggravated cases to be Tusheered. — 2d Offence. To be Tusheered, and imprisoned not less than 3 or more than 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. — 3d Offence. As above, which if insufficient case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9, 10. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Sept. 29, 1837.	No. 684, Mar. 16, 1832
398	The mere possession of a forged bank note or security, is not punishable.			17 of 1817, Sec. 11.		No. 361, Mar. 26, 1824.
399	Magistrates shall be furnished with copies of the Futwas of Law Officers of the Sessions Court and N. A., in criminal trials to enable them to explain to each prisoner the grounds of his sentence.		S. J. M.		No. 185, July 9, 1817. — No. 283, Jan. 23, 1824.	
400	A Magistrate should always take a Futwa from the Law Officer, in cases of novelty or difficulty.		M.			No. 891, July 18, 1834.
401	A Magistrate shall not call in question the propriety or otherwise, of the Futwa of a Law Officer, delivered by him in a case before the Sessions Court.		M.			No. 631, Mar. 25, 1832.
402	The Magistrate shall forward monthly, a Return of the price of grain in his district, to the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.		M.	G. G. C., June 1, 1837.		
403	Goendahs may be employed in the aid of the Police, but must not be uniformly employed at the Thannah.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 11.	No. 93, July 18, 1811.	
404	Any Police Guard, through wilful neglect, allowing any convict or prisoner to escape, or conniving at such escape.	To be dismissed, and punished by fine and imprisonment.	M. S. J.	2 of 1799, Sec. 6. — 9 of 1807, Sec. 19.		No. 206, May 25, 1815. — No. 1162, Aug. 3, 1838.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
405	Any Guard or other Sepoy, belonging to any corps, subject to Martial Law, committing any offence not involving a breach of Military duty.	To be tried by the Civil Court.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 10, Cl. 3.		
406	Any Guard furnished from any corps, subject to Martial Law, appearing to have been guilty of neglect in guarding prisoners, or conniving at their escape, or any other act of criminal nature while on duty.	To be delivered over to the Commanding Officer, with a charge in writing, to have him tried by Court Martial.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 10. Cl. 2.		
407	Any Military Guard while on duty under a Civil Officer, committing any very heinous offence.	To be tried by the Civil Court.	M.	20 of 1810, Sec. 18.		No. 760, July 15, 1833.
408	Military Guards from any corps, shall be exempted from the duty of guarding prisoners whilst easing themselves.				No. 69, Apr. 17, 1810.	
409	Handcuffs shall be provided by the Magistrate for each Thannah, for the security of prisoners charged with heinous offences, but the Darogahs shall be held responsible for any unnecessary severity in their use.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19.	No. 28, June 5, 1829. — No. 41, Oct. 9, 1829.	
410	Any person convicted of any homicide, termed 'Shibeh-amd,' 'Kutul Khota,' 'Kutl-kaeem-mokam ba khota,' or 'Kutl-ba-subub.'	Imprisonment with labor not exceeding 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. Aggravated cases to be referred to the N. A. The labor commutable to a fine.	S. J.	4 of 1797, Sec. 3. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 7. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
411	Any person convicted of wilful homicide, although pleading that the party slain requested to be put to death.	To suffer death.	N. A.	8 of 1799, Sec. 3.		
412	Any person convicted of the homicide of one individual, with a murderous intention against another, such as if carried into effect would have subjected him to death.	Ditto.	N. A.	8 of 1801, Sec. 2.		
413	Any person convicted of any homicide, with the deliberate intention of committing any other crime, that if committed would have rendered him liable to suffer death.	Ditto.	M.	8 of 1801, Sec. 3.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
414	Any person convicted of culpable homicide, not amounting to wilful murder, and which under the Mohammedan law, is commutable for deyut, or price of blood.	To be imprisoned with hard labor for 7 years. Labor commutable to a fine.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 7.	No. 293, May 21, 1824.	
415	A Magistrate is competent to release a prisoner convicted of homicide, if he considers it accidental, or justifiable under the Mohammedan law, but should he entertain any doubts, he should apply to the Law Officer for a Futwah.		M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 9.		No. 617, Dec. 30, 1831.
416	Any person wilfully damaging Indigo Plant by allowing cattle to trespass thereon, or by any other means.	Liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine of 200 rupees to be realized by distress. If unrealized, to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 6 months.	M.	5 of 1830, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 1.		
417	Any person giving any information originating in malice, or in motives clearly vexatious or unfounded.	To be fined not exceeding 50 rupees—to be levied by distress, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 6 months.	M.	7 of 1824, Sec. 14. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
418	Any person giving any information, by which a Cutwal, Police Darogah, Cutwal of a Military Bazaar, or other Native Officer invested with local jurisdiction, shall be convicted, of conniving at illicit spirit shops, shall be entitled to receive half the fine.		M.	7 of 1824, Sec. 14.		
419	After an Inquest, the body or bodies shall be given up to the relations, or be buried or burnt, and shall not be sent to the Magistrate, except in cases of poison or doubt, and then only, if the weather or distance will allow of it, or their being sent without the risk of putrefaction; and the notice of the Session Judge shall be directed on the trial to the observance, or otherwise, of these Rules.		M. S. J.	20 of 1817, Sec. 12.	No. 17, April 19, 1798.	
420	In cases when the timely attendance of Police Officers cannot be obtained, the principal persons of the village shall hold inquests on the body, and report the result to the Magistrate.		M.		No. 21, Mar. 5, 1800.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
421	Inquests on the bodies of prisoners reported to have died in jail, shall, previous to their removal, be held by the Native Doctor, and should there be any doubt as to the actual death of the prisoner, the body shall be removed for the inspection of the Civil Surgeon. Every death shall be reported to the Magistrate.		M.		No. 26, July 29, 1801. — No. 204, July 2, 1818.	
422	The control of the Insane Hospital is vested in the Session Judge, who shall visit it, and report on its condition.		S. J.		No. 279, Nov. 21, 1823.	
423	The Police Darogahs shall receive and send to the Sudder Station, any insane person not taken care of by his relations, and from whose insanity there may be reason to apprehend any bad effects.			20 of 1817, Sec. 30.	No. 24, Jan. 6, 1801.	
424	Persons supposed to be insane, when charged with crime, shall be sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination, and if pronounced insane, their trial shall be postponed until their recovery.		M. S. J.	7 of 1831, Sec. 2.	No. 137, Aug. 3, 1814. — No. 233, May 8, 1820. — No. 307, Feb. 11, 1825.	No. 822, Aug. 20, 1833.
425	All insane persons apprehended by the Police, shall be sent to the Division Hospital, with a full report upon their case, and whenever they may be detained in the Zillah Jail, the Magistrate shall record his reasons for so doing.		M.	20 of 1817.	No. 82, May 13, 1831. — No. 165, Apr. 3, 1835.	
426	Any Jailor or other subordinate Officer, attached to a public jail, guilty of any neglect, misconduct or incapacity.	To be suspended, or dismissed from office.	M. S. J.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7, Cl. 2.		No 1142, Mar. 23, 1838.
427	Native Doctors shall be considered to come within the general description of subordinate Jail Officers.			17 of 1816, Sec. 7.		No. 258, Sept. 23, 1816.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
428	A Sessions Judge or Superintendant of Police is not authorized to issue orders direct to the subordinate Jail Officers, regarding the management of the Jail, except in cases of very urgent necessity.		S. J. S. P.	10 of 1808, Sec. 6. — 18 of 1816, Sec. 2. — 9 of 1831, Sec. 3.		No. 746, Dec. 28, 1832. — No. 909, Oct. 17, 1834.
429	Whenever a Jail may be overcrowded, the Magistrate shall immediately provide some accommodation for the prisoners, reporting the circumstance to the N. A.		M.		No. 285, Mar. 19, 1824. — No. 68, Dec. 17, 1837.	
430	A Sudder Joint Magistrate shall possess an exclusive control within his own jurisdiction.		J. M.		No. 306, Jan. 28, 1825.	
431	A jury or punchayet may be employed by a Session Judge in the trial of any criminal cases, especially those in which religious prejudices may have influence upon the parties concerned.		S. P.	6 of 1832.	No. 127, Nov. 16, 1832	
432	A jury or punchayet cannot be employed in the intermediate stage of a trial commenced with the aid of the Mahomedan Law Officer.		S. J.	6 of 1832.		No. 835, Oct. 4, 1833.
433	In cases commenced with the aid of a jury new persons may be appointed in the room of those, whose attendance cannot be procured owing to death, or other reasons, and the former evidence shall be carefully read over to them, before the trial shall be proceeded in.		S. J.	6 of 1832.		No. 828, Sept. 13, 1833.
434	A fine shall be imposed in lieu of labor, in any sentence of imprisonment for less than 5 years, except in cases of murder, dacoity, highway robbery, burglary, theft, receiving stolen property, forgery, perjury, arson, or rape.		M. S. J. N. A.	2 of 1834, Sec. 3.	No. 221, Jan. 27, 1837.	No. 1178, Oct. 5, 1838.
435	Sessions Judges are vested with a discretionary power of exempting persons from hard labor, in consideration of their rank, and situation in life, or of old age.		S. J.		No. 44. Mar. 28, 1807.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
436	Whenever a Magistrate may commit to the Sessions Court any proprietor of land, he shall notify the commitment to the Collector of the District.			9 of 1793, Sec. 18. — 6 of 1803, Sec. 18.		
437	Any landholder or farmer, wilfully neglecting or delaying, to report to the nearest Police Station, the resort to, or passage through his village, of any considerable body of strangers.	To be punished by fine and imprisonment.	M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 13. — 3 of 1821, Sec. 7.		
438	Any landholder or farmer, confining any ryot, or inflicting any corporal punishment on any under farmer, ryot, or dependent talookdars, or their sureties, to enforce payment of rents.	To be punished for the assault, or imprisonment, and liable to an action for damages before the Civil Court.	M. S. J. C. J.	17 of 1793, Sec. 28.		
439	Any landholder, farmer, indigo planter, or other person, using stocks, or other instruments of restraint, for the purpose of confining persons indebted to them.	Liable to punishment under the General Regulations for assault.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 27.		
440	Conciliatory measures should be adopted by Magistrates towards landholders and farmers, to induce them to give their cordial co-operation in the suppression of crime.		M.		No. 53, May 31, 1809. — No. 241, Nov. 10, 1820.	
441	Magistrates may refer petty cases of theft or assault to the Law Officers, and Sudder Ameens, who are empowered to pass sentence; in the former of imprisonment with labor for one month, and one month in lieu of stripes; in the latter of imprisonment for 15 days, and a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, commutable to further imprisonment for 15 days.		L. O. S. A.	3 of 1821, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1832, Sec. 3. — 2 of 1834.	No. 236, July 7, 1837. No. July 28, 1838.	No. 733. Feb. 15, 1833.
442	A Law Officer is incapable of taking the examination of a prisoner, in any case which he is not competent to dispose of finally himself.		L. O.	3 of 1821, Sec. 3.	No 45, Jan. 8, 1830.	
443	The Processes of Law Officers and Sudder Ameens, in criminal cases, shall be issued under their own signatures, but under the seal and through the Officers of the Magistrate.		L. O. S. A.	3 of 1821, Sec. 3. — 5 of 1831, Sec. 8.		No. 741, Dec. 7, 1832.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
444	All letters shall be carefully numbered and dated, and an abstract of each shall be annexed. A separate letter shall be written on each subject, as concisely as possible.		M. S. J.		No. 184, Nov. 27, 1835.	
445	Any person aiding or abetting a leper to commit suicide.	Liable to suffer death.	S. J.	8 of 1799, Sec. 3.		No. 985, Dec. 18, 1835.
446	All Circular Orders and Proclamations, issued by the Magistrate to the inhabitants of any District, shall be transmitted to the Superintendant of Police who, should he deem them objectionable, shall recommend their reversal to the Session Judge.		M. S. P.		No. 264, Aug. 16, 1822. — No. 112. May 7, 1812.	
447	A Magistrate is competent to reverse and alter the decision of an Assistant Magistrate, who may be vested with special powers.		M.	10 of 1824.		No. 769, April 5, 1833.
448	A Magistrate must sit in the established Cutcherry when trying cases as a Criminal Judge.		M.		No. 21, Apr. 24, 1829.	No. 645, July 9, 1831.
449	A Magistrate should not devote his time to the performance of business that may be equally well done by his subordinates.				No. 229, May 12, 1837.	
450	Whenever a Magistrate may proceed into the interior of his District, he shall notify the date of his departure and return to the Superintendant of Police.		M.		No. June 5, 1838.	
451	Magistrates are empowered to station at outposts, any part of their Thannah establishment, not exceeding one-third, reporting the arrangement however for the information of the Superintendant of Police.		M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 8.		
452	Magistrates are required to give effect to sentences passed by Criminal Courts, in Territories belonging to the E. I. C., which are not subject to the operation of the General Regulations.		M.	9 of 1822, Sec. 3.		
453	A Magistrate is not competent to pass sentence on, or commit persons to the Session Court, for trial for offences committed out of their jurisdiction, except under the special authority of the Government or N. A., but shall send the proceedings, parties, and witnesses to the Magistrate of the District, in which the crime was committed.		M.	8 of 1822, Sec. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
454	Any person convicted of having unlawfully, and maliciously, intended to wound, maim, or otherwise injure one person, and of having in the prosecution of such criminal intent, wounded, maimed, or otherwise injured, another person.	Any punishment short of death.	S. J. N. A.	8 of 1801, Sec. 4, 5.		
455	All writs or complaints relative to marriage, are cognizable by the Civil Courts only, and not by a Magistrate.			2 of 1803.		No. 148, Mar. 31, 1814.
456	Any master, or other person, discharging any domestic servant, without good and sufficient cause, before the expiration of the fixed term, provided the complaint be made immediately upon oath, and on a stamped paper of the value of 8 Annas.	Payment to be made of such sum as may appear adequate for any loss sustained by such servant from being discharged before the specified time. The decree to be enforced by the sale of the personal property of defendant.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5, 6.		No. 340, May 25, 1821. — No. 345, July 20, 1821. — No. 582, Jan. 7, 1831. — No. 1053, Nov. 4, 1836.
457	Any master, as above, discharging any monthly servant without giving him previous notice of 15 days, or paying his wages for that period.	Payment to be made equal to half a month's wages, in addition to any arrears due.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 5.		
458	Whenever a Magistrate may require a Military Force for any purpose, he shall make an application in writing to the Commanding Officer, fully detailing the nature of the service, who shall determine the Force requisite for such service.		M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 14.	No. 68, Dec. 17, 1830.	
459	The Magistrate shall be held responsible for calling in the aid of the Military in cases of emergency, and Military Officers shall not exercise any discretion in granting, or withholding, such aid, but shall report the circumstances to the Commander-in-Chief. The Magistrate also shall furnish a report to Government, through the Session Judge and Nizamut Adawlut.		M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 14.	No. 68, Dec. 17, 1830.	No. 40, July 4, 1808.
460	Any complaints made of the misbehaviour of Military Troops, whilst marching through a District, which may appear to be well founded and of importance, shall be reported to the G. G. C.		M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 7.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
461	A Magistrate is precluded from enquiring into charges of a criminal nature, preferred against British subjects attached to the Army, who may have been already tried and acquitted by a Court Martial, but it shall be his duty, should a trial not have taken place or be likely to take place, to report the circumstance for the information of the G. G. C.		M.	20 of 1825, Sec. 3, C. 4.		
462	Any person convicted of a violent breach of the peace, may be required to give a Mochulkah or security, to maintain the peace for any period not exceeding 1 year by a Magistrate, and 3 by the Session Judge or N. A.		M. S. J. N. A.	4 of 1825, Sec. 2.		No. 831, Sep. 30, 1833.
463	A Mochulkah or security may be taken by a Magistrate discretionally, from persons by whom a breach of the peace may be apprehended, in any sum not exceeding 200 Rupees, provided their answer to the charge be first taken; but Darogahs shall only require them in cases of very manifest necessity.	To be detained until the Mochulkah, or security, shall be given.	M.	4 of 1825, Sec. 4. — 9 of 1807, Sec. 3. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 25.	No. 80, Jan. 17, 1811.	No. 620, Jan. 21, 1831. — No. 831, Sep. 30, 1833.
464	Mochulkahs shall be taken in a specific form, from parties receiving charge of individuals acquitted by the N. A. on the ground of insanity.		M.		No. 325, May 4, 1827.	
465	All Mochulkas and recognizances taken from prosecutors and witnesses to secure their attendance at criminal trials, shall be written on plain paper.		M. S. J.	9 of 1807, Sec. 15. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 23. — 10 of 1829.	No. 133, June 23, 1814.	
466	No extra Mohurrer shall be employed at the Thannah without the sanction of Government, except in very urgent cases.			10 of 1817, Sec. 11.		
467	Any person having charges to prefer in the Criminal Court, shall attend in person, and no Mooktear shall interfere in any prosecution unless substantial reason be shewn, which reason shall be recorded in the proceedings of the Magistrate.		M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 3.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
468	A Session Judge is competent to order a Magistrate to admit any party to appear and answer to criminal charges by his Mooktear, whenever he may see sufficient reason for so doing.		S. J.	3 of 1821.		No. 730, Nov. 2, 1832.
469	Any person may employ Mooktears in the conduct of suits under Regulation XV. of 1824, the amount of whose fees shall be adjusted between themselves.		M.	15 of 1824.	No. 301, Nov. 26, 1824.	
470	The fees or wages of a Mooktear for conducting criminal cases are not recoverable through the Magistrate, but must be adjusted privately between the parties.		M.	3 of 1812. — 7 of 1819. — 15 of 1824.	No. 301, Nov. 26, 1824.	No. 770, Apr. 12, 1833.
471	A Magistrate may refuse to acknowledge a Mooktear in his Court, who may have been proved guilty of gross misconduct, in the execution of his duty in that capacity, and one conviction shall be sufficient to warrant his general rejection.		M.			No. 607, Nov. 18, 1831. — No. 809, Aug. 2, 1833.
472	Parties committed for trial before the Session Court, may be allowed the advice of Mooktears, who shall not however, be allowed to plead, or interfere in any way whatever, with the proceeding of the Court.		S. J.	6 of 1818.		No. 1012, June 9, 1836.
473	Any person against whom the crime of wilful murder may be established, although stated by the Futwah of the Law Officer, not liable to suffer death by Kissas, or retaliation, from any ground of relationship, personal distraction, or other cause.	To suffer death by Seamut.	N. A.	8 of 1799, Sec. 2.		
474	Any person against whom the crime of murder may be established, although declared not liable to suffer death, by the Law Officer, from one or more of the accomplices, being exempted from Kissas.	Ditto.	N. A.	8 of 1799, Sec. 4.		
475	Any person convicted of wilful murder.	To suffer such punishment as may appear proper.	N. A.	4 of 1797, Sec. 3.		
476	Any person convicted of having maliciously and deliberately, intended to murder one person, and of having in the prosecution of such murderous intention, killed another, provided if he should have actually killed the first person, it would, according to the Regulations and Mohamedan Law, have amounted to murder.	To suffer death.	N. A.	8 of 1801, Sec. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
477	Any accomplice in a wilful murder, although not the principal perpetrator of such murder, whatever may be the Futwah of the Law Officer.	To suffer death by Seamut.	N. A.	8 of 1799, Sec. 4.	No. 228, Jan. 7, 1820.	
478	Any person against whom the crime of wilful murder, by drowning or poisoning, may be established.	Ditto.	N. A.	8 of 1799.		
479	Any person convicted of aiding and abetting, or of having wilfully, and with the intention of taking away life, thrown or caused to be thrown into the sea, Ganges, or any river, or water, any infant, or person, not arrived at the age of maturity, with or without his or her consent, and such person so thrown, shall in consequence be drowned, or destroyed by alligators.	To be deemed guilty of murder, and to suffer death.	N. A.	6 of 1802, Sec. 2.		
480	Any person being active in exposing any child, or person as above, so as to endanger life, provided the child, or other person so thrown into the water, be rescued from, or escape from destruction.	To be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and punished accordingly.	S. J.	6 of 1802, Sec. 3.		
481	Any person aiding, or abetting the commission of the above act.	Ditto.	S. J.	6 of 1802, Sec. 3.		
482	Any Rajcoomar designedly being the cause of the death of his female child, by prohibiting its receiving nourishment, or in any other manner.	To be deemed guilty of murder.	S. J. N. A.	3 of 1804, Sec. 11.		
483	Any person convicted of murder by Thuggee.	To suffer death.	N. A.	30 of 1836. — 18 of 1837.		No. 1107, Sept. 8, 1837.
484	A Magistrate is competent to direct the Government Pleader to prosecute in cases of murder, although there may be near relations of the deceased competent to prosecute.		M.			No. 778, Apr. 6, 1833.
485	In cases of murder, the weapon with which it was committed, should, if possible, be procured and sent to the Magistrate.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 14.	No. 54, July 16, 1830.	
486	Any person convicted of withholding information of a murder.	To be fined not exceeding 200 Rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable if unpaid, to imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 13. — 2 of 1839.		No. 485, July 4, 1828.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
487	Any person wounding, or slaying any murderer or robber, immediately after the commission of the crime, or in endeavouring to apprehend him, or in resisting him during his attempt to perpetrate the offence, shall be deemed guiltless.			9 of 1808, Sec. 11.		
488	Any Police Officer entrusted with, or assisting in the execution of, a legal warrant for the apprehension of any person charged with murder or robbery, or other heinous crime, wounding, or slaying such offender in his endeavours to apprehend him, shall be deemed guiltless.			20 of 1817, Sec. 26.		
489	On a distrainer's deposing on oath before a Darogah, that he has been resisted, or is apprehensive of resistance, the Darogah may depute a Muzkooree peon to assist him, sending information of the same to the Magistrate, but shall in no case employ the Thannah Burcandauzes, unless himself, the Mohurrer or Jemadar be present.			20 of 1817, Sec. 27, C. 6.	No. 329, Oct. 3, 1827.	
490	Any Muzkooree peon so employed, shall receive 2 Annas per diem from the person employing him, the estimated amount of which, shall be paid previous to the issue of the process.			20 of 1817, Sec. 27, C. 7.		
491	Any Native lending money, or in any way becoming the creditor of any Judge, Magistrate, Collector or other public Officer, of any Zillah or City.	To forfeit a sum to Government equal to the amount of the debt.		7 of 1823, Sec. 4.		
492	Any Native causing himself to be appointed to any office in opposition to the provisions of Regulation XXI. of 1814, or in any way, knowingly accepting office in contravention thereof.	To forfeit a sum equal to ten times the amount of the yearly salary of the situation.	M. S. J.	7 of 1823, Sec. 7.		
493	Any Native wearing without privilege, any dress similar to the Company's Sepoys or Lascars.	To be apprehended and deprived of the dress.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 9.		
494	Native subjects, implicated in offences with European British subjects, cannot be tried for the offence, without the orders of the N. A.				No. 79, Jan. 4, 1811.	
495	Any Native Officer vested with local jurisdiction, who may authorize, or connive, at the establishment of any unlicensed liquor shop, in any place subject to his control.	Subject to dismissal, and a fine of 500 Rupees. To be levied by distress, commutable if unrealized to 6 months' imprisonment.	M.	7 of 1824, Sec. 13.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
496	Any Native Officer of Government of any description, neglecting to give information of the illegal cultivation of the poppy, within his knowledge, to his immediate superior.	To be dismissed, and punished under the General Regulations.	Any Court.	13 of 1816, Sec. 34.		
497	Any inferior Native Officer of any Zillah or City Court, Civil or Criminal, or any Officer acting under their control, whose salary does not exceed 10 Rupees a month, guilty of misconduct.	To be dismissed without reference to any superior authority.	Any Court.	5 of 1804, Sec. 14.		
498	Any Native Officer believed to be incapable of, or neglecting his prescribed duties, or in any way unworthy of office.	Liable to be removed without any proof of any specific crime.	Any Court.	8 of 1809, Sec. 5.		
499	Any Native Officer of any Zillah or City Court, Civil or Criminal, or any Officer acting under their controul, whose salary may exceed 10 Rupees a month, guilty of any gross misconduct, such as to render their immediate suspension from office desirable.	To be suspended, and if requisite, another Officer to be appointed to act in his place, until the orders of the superior Court can be obtained.	Any Court.	5 of 1804, Sec. 17.		
500	Any Native Officer of a public jail, or in charge of prisoners employed on the public roads guilty of any maltreatment of the prisoners.	To be dismissed and fined one month's pay, or imprisoned, not exceeding 6 months.	M.	14 of 1816, Sec. 9.		
501	Any Native Officer, or Sepoy, excepting Subadars, Jemadars or Serangs, who may temporarily reside, or have occasion to travel in the interior of the country, wearing his uniform coat.	To be apprehended and forwarded to his Corps with a written complaint.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 9.		
502	All Public Officers, Civil, or Criminal, vouching for the sufficiency of the security of the Native Officers under them, entrusted with public funds, shall themselves be held accountable for any insufficiency, and shall forward an annual certificate of the security bonds having been revised.		Any Court.		No. 171, July 3, 1835. — No. 216, Jan. 20, 1837.	
503	Native Officers, Civil and Judicial, whose salaries exceed 20 Rupees per mensem, neglecting to give in a schedule of their landed property, at the time of their appointment, or afterwards, whenever they may become possessed of any.	To be dismissed from office.			No. 163, Feb. 27, 1835. — No. 166, Sep. 4, 1835.	
504	All Civil Surgeons are entitled to the assistance of the writers, and Mohurrers, of the Magistrate, for the purpose of drawing out their periodical reports.				No. 138, Aug. 19, 1814.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction
505	Whenever it may be necessary, the Session Judge may employ the Native Officers of the Magistrates in transcribing his proceedings.		S. J.		No. 28, Sept. 11, 1807.	
506	Nazers of Criminal Courts shall be held responsible for their reports upon the validity of security, and are liable to an action for damages, for any loss that may occur from their neglect.			13 of 1808, Sec. 13.		No. 1014, July 8, 1836.
507	Any Nazer employing any unregistered Chuprassie or peon not being an Officer on the public establishment, in the service of any process, Civil or Criminal, or in the execution of any order or official act.	Liable to immediate dismissal from office.	Any Court.	26 of 1814, Sec. 14.		
508	All Magistrates on their first appointment, shall take the prescribed oath of office.		M.	6 of 1803, Sec. 2.		
509	An Assistant to a Magistrate on his arrival at any Station, by order of the Government, shall take the prescribed oath of office before the Magistrate, who is competent and required to administer to him without any special order from Government.		M.	12 of 1803, Sec. 18.		No. 850, Dec. 20, 1833.
510	The examination of all persons however young, provided they have a competent discretion, and a sufficient sense of the nature and obligation of an oath, shall be taken on oath or solemn declaration, otherwise their depositions shall be written down and placed in the records as a clue to evidence.		M.		No. 62, Jan. 23, 1810. — No. 1, Feb. 1, 1828.	
511	A Commanding Officer of a Military Station is competent to administer an oath within the limits of his Station, which oath shall be as valid as if it had been administered by a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.			9 of 1836.		
512	Any Opium Darogah, conniving at the illicit cultivation of the poppy.	To be fined 20 Rupees for every cultivated beegah, or be imprisoned for 6 months.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 36. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 29.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
513	Any subordinate Officer of the Opium Agent, conniving in any way at the illicit cultivation of the poppy.	Liable to dismissal from office, and a fine of 20 Rupees for every cultivated beegah, or be imprisoned for 6 months.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 37.		
514	Any Opium Agent or his Officers, making use of weights and scales unsealed by the seal of the Magistrate, (who shall examine them annually,) or knowingly using uneven scales or incorrect weights, though sealed.	Liable to a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.	M.	13 of 1816, Sec. 13.		
515	Any person who may by force or threats, prevent any Officer from effecting the seizure of any Opium, suspected to be contraband, or in any way resisting such Officer in the execution of his duty.	Liable to a fine of 1000 Rupees, in addition to the penalties for connivance.	M.	7 of 1824, Sec. 18. Cl. 7.		
516	In all bailable cases, in which any person employed in the Salt or Opium Department, may be required either as a defendant, or witness, the summons or subpœna shall be transmitted to the Agent, or head Native Officer, who shall direct security to be given, for his appearance at the Magistrate's Court.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 29.		
517	In cases not bailable, warrants shall be served upon persons in the Opium and Salt Department, in the same manner as upon other persons, but upon securing the offender, notice thereof shall be transmitted to the Agent, or head Officer.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 29, C. 4.		
518	Ornaments of gold, or silver, or brass, which may be confiscated to Government, shall be broken up previous to being exposed for sale.		M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 11, C. 11.		
519	A Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, is empowered to tender a pardon, without reference to any other authority, to any person, or persons, (not being principals) supposed to have been in any way concerned in, or privy to the commission of any heinous crime, on their making a full, true, and fair disclosure of the whole circumstances, and of the persons concerned therein, or on their pointing out the mode in which the stolen property has been disposed of, provided evidence to their privity, or criminality be first taken.		M. J. M.	14 of 1810, Sec. 5. — 10 of 1824, Sec. 3. — 1 of 1829, Sec. 7.	No. 29, July 22, 1802.	No. 152, April 7, 1814. — No. 405, Sep. 5, 1825.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N.A.*	*Construction.*
520	The power of offering pardon to accomplices, as above, does not extend to an Assistant Magistrate.		A. M.	10 of 1824, Sec. 6.		
521	An offer of pardon may be made to more than one of the same gang, and 24 hours shall be allowed them to consider of the offer, and should they accept it, their deposition shall be taken in the presence of those whom it may affect.		M.	10 of 1824.		No. 405, Sep. 5, 1825. — No. 1137, Mar. 9, 1838.
522	Any Dacoit or Burglar giving information through the Darogah, which shall lead to the apprehension of the gang, or recovery of the stolen property, shall be entitled to receive a free pardon.		M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 9.		No. 89, July 11, 1811.
523	The Judge of Sessions or Nizamut Adawlut, may direct the committal of any person, to whom a pardon has been offered by a Magistrate, should they think the evidence given false, or incomplete, but in such cases the statement given by the prisoner on oath before the Magistrate, cannot be received as evidence against him.		M. S. J. N. A.	10 of 1824. — 1 of 1829.		No. 1041, Aug. 5, 1836.
524	The amount of Tullubana demandable by peons shall be endorsed on the back of the process, and shall never exceed 2 Annas per diem, and a specific receipt shall be given for it, previous to the execution of the process; three-fourths of the amount shall go to the peons, and one-fourth to the Nazer.			9 of 1807, Sec. 24. — 26 of 1814, Sec. 14. Cl. 8.		
525	Any peon, or other person, not receiving wages from Government, demanding, or receiving upon any pretence whatever, for serving any criminal process, more Tullubana than he shall be authorised to do by the Magistrate.	To refund the amount, and liable to immediate dismissal.	M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 14.	No. 321, Dec. 29, 1826.	
526	Badges shall be given to the registered peons, and a table of the rates of Tullubana shall be prepared, and hung up in the Cutcherry.		M.	26 of 1814, Sec. 14. Cl. 4, 5.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
527	Any person, male or female, giving intentionally, and deliberately, or procuring another to give, a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, upon a point material to the case, although it may, or may not, relate to any judicial proceedings.	To be publicly exposed by Tusheer, and to be imprisoned for 7 years with hard labor in banishment, and 2 years more in lieu of stripes This may be mitigated to 3 years imprisonment with or without Tusheer, by the Session Judge, but if farther mitigation appear proper the case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	2 of 1807, Sec. 4. — 12 of 1817, Sec. 26, 27. — 2 of 1832, Sec. 2. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Sep. 29, 1837.	No. 506, May 8, 1829.
528	Any person giving a false declaration taken instead of an oath, containing a deliberate and specific Criminal charge, which the deponent knows to be unfounded, and which also appears to be malicious.	Ditto.	S. J. N. A.	2 of 1807. — 12 of 1817.		
529	Any person giving intentionally and deliberately, a false deposition on oath, or under a solemn declaration taken instead of an oath, relative to any proceeding before any Salt Agent, or Officer of Chowkies, and upon a joint material to the issue thereof.	Ditto.	S. J. N. A.	10 of 1819, Sec. 106.	No. 248, Sep. 29, 1837.	
530	Any Putwarree, or other person by whom village accounts are kept, intentionally, and deliberately giving a false deposition on oath, before a Collector, or other person duly empowered to take his examination, relative to the lands, produce, collections, or charges, of the village to which he belongs.	Ditto.	S. J. N. A.	12 of 1817, Sec. 26, 27. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 2, 4. — 2 of 1832, Sec. 2.	No. 248, Sep. 29, 1837.	No. 506, May 8, 1829.
531	Any person causing or procuring a Putwarree or other person to commit as above.	Ditto.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9.		
532	A person charged with perjury before a Session Judge, shall be committed for trial in the first instance to the Magistrate and should he commit him to the Session Court the Judge may proceed to trial.		M. S. J.		No. 169, May 29, 1835.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
533	Magistrates shall not receive charges of perjury, preferred by parties in Civil Suits, either against their own witnesses, or those of the adverse party, or of subornation of perjury, against the adverse parties in such suits.		M.	3 of 1801, Sec. 2. — 7 of 1813, Sec. 3.		
534	Persons charged with perjury before a Register of Deeds, shall be committed for trial by the Zillah Judge, and shall not be prosecuted before the Magistrate.		M. C. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 14. — 4 of 1824, Sec. 3.		No. 611, Nov. 25, 1831.
535	Any person filing in any Court, any plaint, or pleading, miscellaneous petition, or application, not written in a fair, legible hand, and properly engrossed.	To be fined, not exceeding three times the amount of stamp paper, which would have been required, had the complaint been properly written.	Any Court.	26 of 1814, Sec. 5.		
536	Petitions may be presented on unstampt paper, though a discretion is vested in the Magistrate, to act upon them, or not, as he thinks proper.		M.	1 of 1814, Sec. 18.		No. 247, May 1, 1816.
537	Prisoners confined under criminal process, may petition on plain paper, in matters relating to their treatment in jail, and to the case for which they are confined.		M. S. J.	10 of 1829, Sched. B. No. 7.		No. 553, May 28, 1830.
538	No petitions shall be received by a Session Judge on unstampt paper, except from prisoners confined in jail.		S. J.			No. 657, Sep. 2, 1831.
539	The transmission of petitions by dâk, is illegal, and should not be attended to.		Any Court.			No. 513, July 17, 1819.
540	Any person convicted of administering poison to or of severely wounding any person, with intent to commit murder.	In aggravated cases to be imprisoned for life.	N. A.	8 of 1822, Sec. 6. — 12 of 1827, Sec. 4.		No. 1107, Sep. 8, 1837.
541	All cases in which the prisoners may be convicted, of administering poisonous drugs, to persons, with a view of robbing them, when in a state of insensibility, whether death shall have ensued or not.	To be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.	No. 291, May 7, 1824.	No. 365, May 7, 1824.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
542	The simple offence of administering poison with intent to commit murder, if unattended with any aggravated circumstances, may be disposed of by the Session Judge.	Imprisonment not exceeding 7 years.	S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 2. — 17 of 1817, Sec. 8.		No. 755, Feb. 7, 1833.
543	Magistrates are empowered to appoint, and remove their Police Officers, but shall furnish a list of the appointments, for the confirmation, or rejection, of the Superintendent of Police.		M. S. P.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7, 9.		
544	The Superintendent of Police may fine, suspend, or reinstate, any Policeman in his jurisdiction, and the Magistrate of the Zillah is bound to obey his instructions.		S. P. M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 9, Cl. 2.		
545	Any Police Officer guilty of any gross misconduct, neglect, or incapacity.	To be immediately suspended.	M.	8 of 1809, Sec. 5.		
546	Any Police Officer guilty of any neglect of duty.	To be fined not exceeding one month's salary, in addition to the punishment due for any specific misdemeanour.	M.	8 of 1809, Sec. 5, Cl. 5.		
547	Any Police Officer, or other person, guilty of maltreating any prisoner, or witness, with a view to extort a confession, or to procure information.	To be exemplarily punished.	M. S. J.	20 of 1817, Sec. 19.		
548	Any Police Officer guilty of any wilful abuse, or perversion, of the powers vested in him for the arrest, and bailment, of persons charged with criminal offences.	To be dismissed, and punished under the General Regulations.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 25, Cl. 7.		
549	A Police Officer is entitled to one half of the penalty, levied upon persons selling liquors without a license, convicted upon his information.			1 of 1794.		No. 43, Nov. 10, 1808.
550	Any Police Officer making any attachment, or seizure of salt, without the special orders of the Magistrate, or an application from any authorised public officer.	To be dismissed, and liable to an action in the Civil Court for any damages occasioned to the owner.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 29, Cl. 8.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
551	Police Officers are liable to a criminal or civil prosecution, in the first instance, for any act committed by them, at the option of the prosecutor.		S. J. C. J.	22 of 1793, Sec. 22. — 35 of 1803, Sec. 21.	No. 35, Aug. 7, 1804.	
552	Any person employed in the Post Office, fraudulently appropriating money received from post duties.	Liable to fine and imprisonment with or without labor for a period not exceeding 2 years. The fine to be levied by distress.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 34. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
553	Any person in the Post Office, fraudulently altering, secreting, destroying, or incorrectly preparing, any document entrusted to him.	Ditto.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 36.		
554	Any person in the Post Office, fraudulently altering, or erasing, any mark, on any letter, or parcel.	Ditto.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 35.		
555	Any person in the Post Office, putting any letter, or packet, into a Government Wallet, intending thereby to defraud Government of the postage.	Ditto.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 37.		
556	Any person employed in the conveyance of packages in the Post Office, fraudulently appropriating any part of, or opening any package with the intent to appropriate any part of such package.	To be imprisoned with or without labor for any period not exceeding 7 years, and also liable to fine.	S. J.	17 of 1837, Sec. 33.		
557	Any person for hire, otherwise than under the authority of Government, carrying any letter or parcel to its destination, or being accessary to such conveyance.	To be fined 50 rupees for every letter so carried. The fine to be levied by distress.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 5.		
558	Any person knowingly sending, or causing to be sent, by a Government Post, any writing not necessarily part of an account, law paper, or document.	To be fined 50 rupees. To be levied by distress. Commutable if unrealized to imprisonment in the Civil jail for 2 months.	M.	20 of 1837, Sec. 6.		
559	Any person writing upon any letter or packet, delivered for conveyance at any Post Office, what is not true in respect of such letter or packet.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1837, Sec. 5.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
560	Any commander of a vessel neglecting to deliver all packets and letters on board his vessel, to the Post Master of the Station at which he may arrive, or neglecting to report packets directed to any other place, not specially entrusted for separate delivery.	Liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 16.		
561	Any commander of a vessel refusing to receive from the Post Office, any letters, or packets, or neglecting to give receipts for the same.	Ditto.	M.	17 of 1837, Sec. 20.		
562	All prosecutions for infringement of the Post Office Regulations, must be instituted either by the Post Master General, or the Post Masters of the respective zillahs.			17 of 1837.		
563	Any person printing any book, or paper, or keeping, or using, any printing press, or types, or other materials, or articles, for printing, without registry.	Liable to a fine of 5,000 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years.	M.	11 of 1835, Sec. 8.		
564	Any person subject to the authority of Zillah Courts, having a printing press, and not having made the required registry thereof.	Liable to a fine of 1,000 rupees. Commutable to imprisonment for 2 years.	M.	11 of 1835, Sec. 8.		
565	Any person knowingly affirming an untruth, relative to a printing press.	Ditto.	M.	11 of 1835, Sec. 9.		
566	If any prisoner sent to the Magistrate's Cutcherry, shall be known to have been formerly apprehended, the date and circumstances of the former apprehension shall be inserted in the report.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 13, C. 9.		
567	The Police Officers may not discharge any person once apprehended by them, except on bail, or under the special orders of the Magistrate.			20 of 1817, Sec. 19, C. 17.		
568	Prisoners may not be detained for any length of time at the Nazer's house, or till security shall be given by them, but must be forwarded to the Magistrate.				No. 47, Feb. 19, 1830.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
569	Judges and Magistrates shall always record their opinion of the age of every prisoner, whose statement on that point they may consider to be inaccurate.		M. S. J.		No. 105, Dec. 4, 1811.	
570	In all trials referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, the name of the prisoner's father shall be carefully recorded.		S. J.		No. 126, Jan. 27, 1814.	
571	The Police Officers are at liberty to examine a prisoner a second time, or to record any confession, or declaration, he may wish to make.			20 of 1817, Sec. 19.		No. 733, Nov. 9, 1832.
572	A person once tried upon any charge, and acquitted, shall not be committed to the Sessions Court, or held to bail a second time, for the same offence.		M.		No. 177, Nov. 13, 1816.	
573	When a prisoner may have been committed to the Sessions Court upon any specific charge, and acquitted, the Magistrate shall be incompetent to revise the proceedings, and punish the prisoner upon a minor charge, connected with, or growing out of the former one.		M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 17, C. 11		No. 362, Mar. 26, 1824.
574	Criminal trials before the Sessions Court, shall be entered into, by receiving the charge from the prosecutor, and an answer from the prisoner, as to his being guilty, or not guilty; the witnesses in support of the charge shall then be heard, after which, any confession stated to have been made by the prisoner, shall be recorded, the witnesses for the defence shall then be examined, and the trial concluded.		S. J.	9 of 1793, Sec. 47.	No. 19, Feb. 28, 1799. — No. 193, Jan. 27, 1818.	
575	The trial of prisoners pleading guilty to the charge against them, shall be proceeded in, as though they had pleaded not guilty.		S. J. M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 47. — 7 of 1803. Sec. 15.		No. 650, July 22, 1831.
576	Parts of the trial of prisoners, which may be complete, shall be disposed of at the discretion of the Sessions Judge, and the remaining part of such trial, which affects prisoners for or against whom evidence may be required, shall be postponed.		S. J.		No. 302, Dec. 17, 1824.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
577	Prisoners convicted as accessaries, may be arraigned and sentenced as principals, for the same offence, and upon the same facts.		S. J.	9 of 1793. Sec. 47.		No. 123, Mar. 20, 1813.
578	A prisoner on being committed to the Sessions Court, shall be asked if he has any witnesses, and should he name any before the day of trial, they shall be summoned.		M.	6 of 1803, Sec. 32, 33.		
579	Any prisoner whose trial may be deemed proper to be held, at a station different from that at which he was committed by the Magistrate, shall be detained in custody, until a reference can be made to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the authority, when received, shall be inserted in the proceedings.		M. S. J.		No. 323, Apr. 6, 1827.	
580	Prisoners apprehended in Calcutta, at the request of any Zillah Magistrate, shall be delivered over to the charge of the persons, deputed by such Magistrate.		M.		No. 40, Oct. 9, 1829.	
581	Blankets, and clothing, shall be furnished to any prisoners under trial, or sentenced to imprisonment for short periods, and the former shall be taken away from them, on their release. The jail clothing shall be invariably issued on, or before the 15th of October.		M.		No. 169, July 18, 1816. — No. 209, Oct. 30, 1818. — No. 207, Oct. 14, 1836.	
582	Any prisoner who may effect his escape from a jail, or other place of confinement, or from the custody of his guards, while under examination on charges of a criminal nature, unattended with aggravated circumstances.	Liable to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 5.		
583	A Session Judge may examine the proceedings of a Magistrate, in any case wherein application may be made to him, or whenever he may consider it necessary, and may in special cases call for an English report from the Magistrate.		S. J.		No. 33, May 22, 1804.	No. 1071, Feb. 3, 1807.
584	Magistrates shall be supplied, when necessary, with copies of their proceedings, in trials referable to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the original papers shall be returned to them, when received back.		M. S. J.		No. 61, Dec. 28, 1809. — No. 94, July 25, 1811.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
585	Any person charged with a criminal offence, absconding, or concealing himself, so that upon process being issued he cannot be found.	To be proclaimed, to appear within one month, by beat of drum, or not doing so, his property to be attached.	M.	11 of 1796, Sec. 4.		
586	Any proprietor of land, or Sudder farmer paying revenue to Government, evading process as above.	To be proclaimed by beat of drum, and on his failing to appear his land to be attached, and at the end of 6 months the case to be referred to the G. G. C.	M.	11 of 1796, Sec. 4.		
587	Any person not being a proprietor of land, amenable to the authority of a Zillah or City Magistrate, or Police Officer, being charged with a criminal offence of a heinous nature, absconding or concealing himself, so that the process cannot be served.	All his moveable property to be attached, and at the expiration of 6 months, should he not appear, to be at the disposal of the Government.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 26, Cl. 4.		
588	Registers of persons charged with criminal offences, who have absconded, shall be sent half yearly to the principal Zemeendars, together with warrants for their apprehension, and the Zemeendars shall forward to the Magistrate half yearly, a register of the persons who have been apprehended, on their omitting to do so, or being guilty of any neglect in the duties assigned to them.	Liable to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees, to be levied by distress and 6 months' imprisonment. Fine if unrealized commutable to 6 months' imprisonment.		3 of 1812, Sec. 9, 12. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
589	Any proprietor, manager or head person of a village, in which any person summoned may reside, furnishing a certificate of such person not being in the village, and it shall afterwards appear, that the person so summoned, actually was in the village at the time.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees, to be levied by distress, and if not realized, imprisonment in the Civil Jail, for a period not exceeding one month.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 24, Cl. 6. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
590	Any proprietor as above, engaging to cause the attendance of any person summoned, on his return to his village, or to give information to the Police of his return, wilfully neglecting to do so.	Ditto.	M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 24.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
591	Any proprietor of any description of Lakheraj land, resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, or other process of any Zillah or City Magistrate.	The land to be forfeited to Government, or in lieu a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees to be levied by distress, commutable if unrealized to 6 months' imprisonment.	M.	11 of 1796, Sec. 2. — 3 of 1804, Sec. 2. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 26, C. 5. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
592	Any person resisting, or causing to be resisted, any warrant, order, or other process of any Zillah, or City Magistrate, or Police Officer.	To pay a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees to be levied by distress, commutable if unrealized to 6 months' imprisonment.	M.	11 of 1796, Sec. 2. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 26. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
593	Any person guilty of resisting the process of any Zemeendar, to whom warrants may have been entrusted, for the apprehension of persons who may have absconded.	Ditto.	M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 10.		
594	Persons resisting any process, or rescuing any prisoners apprehended by a warrant from the Civil Court, cannot be forcibly apprehended by the Police, and delivered up to the Civil Court, but shall be proceeded against by the Judge under Reg. IV. of 1793.		C. M.	4 of 1793, Sec. 3.		No. 765, Mar. 8, 1832.
595	The issue of any general process is illegal.		M.			No. 766, Mar. 8, 1833.
596	Any Proclamations for persons concealing themselves when charged with Dacoity, shall be published by beat of drum, and a copy of it shall be affixed at the Collector's Cutcherry.		M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 3.	No. 64, Feb. 24, 1810.	No. 117, Jan. 21, 1813.
597	A Proclamation as above cannot be issued against persons inhabiting a foreign country.		M.	9 of 1808.		No. 127, July 1, 1813.
598	A Proclamation under Regulation IX. of 1808, can only be issued against persons charged with Dacoity or Gang Robbery.		M.	9 of 1808.		No. 117, Jan. 21, 1815.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
599	Any person surrendering himself, or being apprehended after proclamation, shall be immediately brought to trial, should any specific charge be made against him.		M.		No. 71, June 25, 1810.	
600	A Register of all persons proclaimed for Dacoity, shall be carefully maintained in the Office of the Magistrate.		M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 17.	No. 56, Oct. 3, 1809.	
601	Any Police Officer, or other person, wounding, or slaying any proclaimed offender, for whose apprehension a reward shall have been offered, in endeavouring to apprehend him, provided it be not attended by aggravated circumstances, shall be held guiltless.		M.	9 of 1808, Sec. 11. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 26.	No. 196, Apr. 15, 1836. — No. 199, May 27, 1836. — No. 200, July 8, 1836.	
602	Wherever any party may decline to prosecute on any criminal charge, the Magistrate, if he think proper, may direct a public prosecution.		M.	12 of 1818.		No. 318, July 7, 1820.
603	Any person committing rape.	To be punished under the General Regulations.	N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 6.		
604	A Magistrate is competent to take cognizance of cases of rape, in which no complaint has been preferred, but he shall exercise his power with great discretion, and with due regard to the feelings of the injured party and her family; he may also refer a case of rape to the Darogah for investigation.		M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 6.		No. 670, Jan. 13, 1832. — No. 1174, Sept. 21, 1838.
605	No compromise shall be admitted in cases of rape, after they have been committed for trial to the Session Court, and should the injured party, or her nearest relative, refuse to prosecute, a public prosecution shall be directed.		M. S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 6.		No. 318, July 7, 1820. — No. 403, Aug. 24, 1825.
606	Any person committing any act of treason, or rebellion, or other crime against the State.	Punishable at the discretion of the Court.	N. A. — G. G. C.	4 of 1799, Sec. 2, 5.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
607	Any person owing allegiance to the British Government, either in consequence of his having been born, or being resident within its territories, and under its protection, being taken in arms, or in open hostility, to the British Government, within any part of the said territories.	On conviction before a Court Martial, should Martial Law be established, liable to death.	C. M.	10 of 1804, Sec. 3.		
608	Any person as above, being found in the act of opposing by arms, the authority of Government, within any part of the British territories.	Ditto.	C. M.	10 of 1804, Sec. 3.		
609	Any person as above, being found in the actual commission, of any overt act of rebellion against the British Government within its territories.	Ditto.	C. M.	10 of 1804.		
610	Any person as above, being found in the act of openly aiding, and abetting, the enemies of the British Government, within its territories.	Ditto.	C. M.	10 of 1804.		
611	Any Records, entered in the Registers, having been destroyed by the neglect, or omission, of the Record-keeper.	Record-keeper liable to dismissal.	Any Court.	18 of 1793, Sec. 7. — 21 of 1793, Sec. 7.		
612	Any Records, entered in the Register, not being forthcoming, and of which the Record-keepers are unable to give a satisfactory account.	Ditto.	Any Court.	18 of 1793, Sec. 7. — 21 of 1793, Sec. 7.		
613	Darogahs shall be furnished with blank books for their Diaries, which shall contain 100 pages, and be signed, and numbered, by the Magistrate, or his Assistant, or Serishtadar.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 8, Cl. 3.		
614	Eight books shall be kept up at each Thannah: — *1st.* A Diary, in which every occurrence shall be entered. — *2d.* A Book, containing copies of all Kyfeyut reports, and returns, sent to the Magistrate. — *3d.* Copies of all Perwannahs, or orders, received from the Magistrate.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 8, 9.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
	4th. Copies of all Chellans, or dispatches of prisoners and property, to the Magistrate. 5th. An Abstract Register of all heinous crimes committed within the month. 6th. Copies of all lists of stolen property delivered into the Thannah, by prosecutors, and others, (including copies of lists furnished from other Zillahs.) 7th. A Register of offenders who may have been proclaimed, or who may have broken Jail, or for whose apprehension, orders have been received from the Magistrate. 8th. A List of the names of Villages comprised within the Thannah jurisdiction, shewing the names of the Proprietors, and Watchmen.					
615	A Magistrate may destroy all useless papers whenever there may be an accumulation of records, but it shall be done invariably in the presence of himself or of his Assistant.		M.		No. 88, Sept. 9, 1831. — No. 182, Oct. 11, 1835.	
616	Magistrates may submit a Draft of any Regulation they may consider necessary, through the Session Judge, who recording his own opinion thereon, shall transmit it for the orders of Government, and the translation thereof into the native language, shall be submitted, after the approval of Government has been received.		M.	9 of 1803, Sec. 3.		
617	A Regulation shall be considered promulgated, from the date of the receipt of the first copy, English, or Hindostanee, or Bengalli.		Any Court.		No. 137, June 7, 1833.	
618	The Periodical Reports and Criminal Statements, furnished by the Magistrate, shall be transmitted through the Session Judge, and should be sent on or before the 10th of the month. Lists of those required, may be found in the Circular Orders noted in the margin.		M.		No. 6, June 8, 1796. — No. 136, June 20, 1831. — No. 155, Dec. 12, 1834. — No. 201, July 15, 1836. — No. 203, Sep. 16, 1839. — No. 234, June 9, 1837.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
619	In recommending rewards for the apprehension of offenders, especially when proclaimed, a full report, together with copies or extracts of the proceedings, shewing the grounds upon which the reward is recommended, shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.		M.		No. 147, Apr. 18, 1815.	
620	The Superintendent of Police may sanction any reward not exceeding 100 Rupees, for the apprehension of any prisoner who may have escaped from jail, or of any individual charged with the commission of a heinous crime, and in cases of emergency, the Magistrate shall offer the reward, reporting his having done so, for the sanction of the Superintendent of Police.		S. P. M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 14.		
621	Rewards may be sanctioned by the Session Judge in cases before his own Court, or for the apprehension of a prisoner who may have escaped from jail.		S. J.	16 of 1810, Sec. 18.	No. 121, Oct. 5, 1832.	No. 229, Nov. 30, 1815.
622	Rewards for meritorious conduct, or for services rendered to the Police, may be sanctioned by the Superintendent of Police.		M. S. P.	17 of 1816, Sec. 15.		
623	Rewards which have been sanctioned for the apprehension of any individual may be paid by the Magistrate of the Zillah, in which the offender may be apprehended.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 26, Cl. 15.		
624	Magistrates may make a recommendation for a reward in favor of persons finding treasure, but such persons are not entitled to a percentage upon it.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 10, Cl. 17.		No. 511, June 19, 1829.
625	Fines imposed on Pilots of River Steam Vessels for neglect of duty, shall be applied to reward those Pilots who have signalised themselves in the zealous discharge of their duty.		M.	Marine Board, June 7, 1838.		
626	Any person convicted of being the head or leader of a gang of robbers, by whom any person may have been wounded, maimed, burnt, or subjected to any other personal injury not amounting to homicide, or by whom any aggravated act may have been committed in the prosecution of robbery.	Liable to imprisonment and banishment for 14 years, and in certain cases to suffer death.	S. J. N. A.	53 of 1803, Sec. 4. — 3 of 1805, Sec. 2.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
627	Any landholder or farmer of land, conniving at any robbery or receiving any part of the stolen property.	Lands and effects to be sold, to make good the value of the property stolen.	S. J. G. G. C.	22 of 1793, Sec. 3.		
628	Any landholder or farmer of land, omitting to afford every assistance in his power to the Police, for the apprehension of robbers or other offenders.	Ditto.	S. J. G. G. C.	22 of 1793, Sec. 3.		
629	A Magistrate may sign the roobicarries of his predecessor whenever they may have been left unsigned by him, owing to his sudden departure from the station, but he shall in the first place compare them with the English Notebook, kept in the handwriting of such Magistrate.		M.			No. 729, Nov. 2, 1832.
630	Any ryot or under servant, lodging unfounded complaints against persons attaching his property.	To be punished under the General Regulation.	M.	7 of 1799, Sec. 12.		
631	Any person opposing any landholder or farmer, in summoning or compelling the attendance of his tenants, for the adjustment of their rents, or measurement of their lands, or for any other purpose.	Liable to a Civil action for damages, and to punishment on a criminal prosecution.	M.	7 of 1799, Sec. 15. C. 8.		
632	Any complaint or charge preferred against any Officer in the Salt Department for a breach of his duty, and any case of adulteration of salt, is cognizable by a Magistrate.		M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 96.		
633	Any person convicted of having adulterated Salt in his possession.	The Salt to be confiscated, and a fine of 10 Rupees per maund levied thereon, commutable if unrealized to imprisonment in the Civil jail for any period not exceeding 6 months.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 77, 78.		No. 1135, Mar. 2, 1838.
634	Any Officer in charge of any place, in which Salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may knowingly permit any Salt to be carried from such place of deposit, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of theft, should there be no proof of the removal, and a deficiency be still exhibited, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.	To be punished under the General Regulations, according to the crime of which he shall be convicted.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64. — 29 of 1838, Sec. 28.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
635	Any Officer of any Salt Golah destroying or failing to produce when required, the true accounts of his store, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement.	Liable to fine and imprisonment.	M.	29 of 1836, Sec. 28.		
636	Any Officer in the Salt Department, entrusted with the payment of advances to Molungees, who may require or take from any person a written acknowledgment for a larger sum of money than has been actually paid.	To refund the money so taken; to be dismissed from office; to be liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine of 500 Rupees for every 100 Rupees so taken.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 63.		
637	Any Officer in charge of any place in which Salt, the property of Government, is stored, who may allow a larger quantity of Salt to be removed, than is specified in the order, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement or theft.	To be punished under the General Regulations.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64.		
638	Any Officer in charge of any Government Salt Golah, knowingly granting a receipt for a larger quantity of Salt, than that received or stored by him, shall be deemed guilty of theft or embezzlement.	Ditto.	M.	10 of 1819, Sec. 64.		
639	Whenever any Salt Agent shall be desirous of seizing any contraband Salt, he shall send for the nearest Police Officer, who shall be present at the time to witness the seizure of the Salt, or the forcible entrance into the house in which the Salt is stated to be.			29 of 1838, Sec. 3, 4, 5.		
640	Any Police Officer refusing to attend or assist the Officers of the Salt Agent, or who shall in any way frustrate a search for or seizure of Salt.	To be dismissed from office, and fined to the amount that would have been taken from the owners of the Salt, had it been seized.	M.	29 of 1838, Sec. 7.		
641	Any person wilfully and maliciously giving false information in respect to there being contraband Salt in store, in any house or warehouse, thereby causing such house or warehouse to be searched to the injury or vexation of the owners thereof.	Liable to imprisonment for 2 years, and a fine of 500 Rupees, to be levied by distress. Commutable if unrealized, to further imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	29 of 1838, Sec. 23. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
642	Any Officer in the Salt Department, vexatiously or unnecessarily seizing any goods, arresting individuals, or detaining boats under the pretence of searching for Salt.	Liable to imprisonment for 6 months, and a fine of 200 Rupees. Commutable to imprisonment for 6 months. The fine to be levied by distress.	M.	29 of 1838, Sec. 22. — 2 of 1839, Sec. 2.		
643	Dwelling houses shall not be forcibly entered into, except when a person charged with a heinous crime may be concealed therein, and refuses to deliver himself up.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 25. Cl. 5.		
644	Police Officers shall not search the interior of any building, unless a written application to that effect be made by the prosecutor, or a special order be received from the Magistrate.		M.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 2.		
645	Search Warrants shall be executed in the day time in the presence of the Darogah, Mohurrer, or Jemadar, and in the presence of 3 or more witnesses, and care shall be taken to prevent the clandestine removal of property.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 5.		
646	In searching a house, the surreptitious introduction of articles shall be carefully guarded against, and the prosecutor or informer shall not be admitted, unless previously searched.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 6.		
647	In conducting a search, should the owner of the house be a man of rank, the women of the zenaneh shall be allowed to leave it previous to the entrance of the Police, but care shall be taken to prevent their clandestinely removing any property.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 7. — Sec. 25, Cl. 6.		
648	All suspicious property that may be discovered in conducting a search, shall be compared with the Register of stolen property maintained at the Thannah, and shall be despatched to the Magistrate.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 10.		
649	When the search shall have been completed, all articles of value and of small bulk shall be fastened up in a petarah or bag, and be sealed with the official seal of the Thannah, and each article shall have a distinct number affixed to it.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 16, Cl. 11.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
650	Search Warrants for the distraint of goods for arrears of revenue, shall be executed only between sunset and sunrise, and the zenanehs shall not be entered into either by the Police or Collectorate Officers.			20 of 1817, Sec. 28. Cl. 3.		
651	Any person who may appear to be of a bad character, and for whose good behaviour security appears necessary.	To be detained for security, for a period not exceeding 12 months.	M.	8 of 1818, Sec. 8.		
652	Whenever a Magistrate may consider it necessary to demand security from any bad character, for a period exceeding 12 months, the case shall be referred to the Session Judge.		M. S. J.			No. 517, Aug. 7, 1829.
653	Any person who shall appear from the evidence in any case to be of a notoriously bad character, independent of any specific charge, on which he may have been tried and acquitted.	To be detained for security for a specific time. The amount and number of his sureties, to be determined by the Court, his case to be revised by the Session Judge every 3 years.	S. J. N. A	8 of 1818, Sec. 2, 3.		No. 823, Aug. 30, 1833.
654	Any person who may appear to be a notorious robber, of whatever denomination, of a character so dangerous as to render his release without security unsafe.	To be detained indefinitely, for specific and substantial security and his case to be revised every 3 years.	M. S. J.	8 of 1818, Sec. 4. — 3 of 1819, Sec. 1.		
655	Any person who may appear to be by habit a robber, burglar, thief, or a receiver, or vender of stolen property, or of a character so desperate, or irreclaimable, as to render his release without security, at the expiration of 12 months, dangerous to the community.	To be detained for specific security, for any period not exceeding 3 years.	M. S. J.	8 of 1818, Sec. 9.		
656	Any person upon whom a "Seeud Katee" may be bound.	To be detained for security for his good behaviour.	M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 6.		
657	No person shall be confined, on a requisition of security for good conduct, without such proof, as to warrant the imputation of dishonest livelihood, at the time of apprehension.		M.	8 of 1818.	No. 9, Sep. 26, 1828. — No. 26, May 15, 1829.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N.A.	Construction.
658	A Session Judge shall exercise a controul over the proceedings of the Magistrate; with respect to prisoners confined for security, a report of whom shall be forwarded to him monthly.		M. S. J.		No. 46, Aug. 8, 1807. — No. 39, Nov. 1, 1804.	
659	A Session Judge is competent to demand security from any prisoner, whom he may consider to be a dangerous character.		S. J.	8 of 1818, Sec. 10. — 7 of 1831.		No. 771, Mar. 22, 1833. — No. 1180, Oct. 19, 1838.
660	An Assistant Magistrate, although vested with special powers, is incompetent to demand security for good behaviour, from any prisoner, or to institute an enquiry into the character of any one committed to him for trial on a specific charge, but should he consider it advisable, that security should be demanded from any prisoner, he shall refer the case to the Magistrate.		Asst. M.	3 of 1821, Sec. 2. — 20 of 1817, Sec. 20. — 8 of 1818.		No. 548, April 23, 1830.
661	Session Judges, in concurrence with the Magistrate's reports, are competent to reverse an order for security for good behaviour, and release the prisoner on a mochulkah.		M. S. J.	53 of 1803, Sec. 11.		No. 173, July 27, 1814.
662	Security for good behaviour, shall in all cases be required for a limited period only, and the eventual detention of the party shall be subject to the same limitation, as the demand for security.		M. S. J.	8 of 1818.	No. 131, Apr. 14, 1814. — No. 70, Apr. 27, 1810.	No. 347, Mar. 29, 1822.
663	Prisoners confined, until they give security, may be employed upon the public roads, but shall not be sent out of their own district.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 10.	No. 72, Aug. 2, 1810.	No. 160, May 20, 1814.
664	Prisoners confined for security for good behaviour, are not allowed to pay a fine in lieu of labor.		M. S. J.	2 of 1834, Sec. 3.		No. 881, April 18, 1834.
665	Prisoners detained for security for good behaviour, effecting their escape from jail, or other place of confinement.	Liable to imprisonment for 2 years, and one year in lieu of stripes.	M.	58 of 1803, Sec. 1. — 22 of 1793, Sec. 10. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		No. 161, May 12, 1814.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
666	Prisoners under requisition for security, shall not be detained by the Magistrate, beyond the specific period of their sentence.		M.		No. 250, Mar. 29, 1822.	
667	Prisoners detained for security, who have been unconditionally released by the Session Judge, shall be allowed the full amount of the authorised pecuniary allowance, on their discharge, and the Magistrate shall issue a perwannah to the zemeendar, on whose estate they may reside, recommending their employment in such mode, as may enable them to procure an honest livelihood.		M.		No. 219, Feb. 9, 1819.	
668	The sureties for the good behaviour of bad characters, shall be free from all responsibility, on their either delivering up the persons for whom they have become security, or reporting their taking to bad habits.		M.	8 of 1818, Sec. 7.		
669	The validity of security for good behaviour, is not affected by the person so tendering it, residing in another zillah.		M.			No. 920, Dec. 5, 1834.
670	The penalties of a security bond shall be realized from the estate of a person who may have become deceased, but the heirs may obtain their discharge from the bond, by delivering up the individual, for whom such person became security.		M.	8 of 1818.	No. 74, Aug. 30, 1810.	
671	Any person, European or Native, excepting persons privileged by Government, dressing any of his servants either for parade or business, in the uniform of the Company's sepoys, or lascars, or in a dress nearly approaching it.	Liable to a fine.	M.	11 of 1806, Sec. 9.		
672	Any domestic servant, who may engage to serve for any fixed time, quitting the service of his employer before the expiration of the time, unless upon good cause.	To be imprisoned not exceeding one month, and if proper to be made to serve out the time, and on failing to do so, to be further imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 6.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
673	Any domestic servant, who may engage for the performance of any specific service, quitting before the completion of the stipulated service, unless upon shewing good cause.	To be imprisoned not exceeding one month, and if proper to be made to serve out the time, and on failing to do so, to be further imprisoned for a period not exceeding two months.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 6.		
674	Any domestic servant, being employed from month to month, quitting service without giving previous notice, for not less than 15 days, unless upon shewing good cause.	Ditto.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 6.		
675	Any servant guilty of the crime of robbing his master.	Liable to imprisonment and labour in irons for two years and one year in lieu of corporal punishment.	M.	12 of 1818. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
676	Gomastahs, or Mohurrers, of Zemeendars, or Indigo Planters, are not considered domestic servants.		M.	7 of 1819.		No. 924, Jan. 22, 1835.
677	The Session Judges shall exercise a full controul over the judicial proceedings of the Magistrate, in all criminal trials, whether in receiving appeals from sentences or from orders, he may also interfere during the investigation of any case.		S. J.	7 of 1835.	No. 226, Apr. 7, 1837. — No. 231, July 7, 1837. — No. 233, May 19, 1837.	No. 1104, Sept. 1, 1837.
678	The Session Judge may punish the Native Officers of the Magistrate, in attendance upon him at the Sessions, for any act of neglect or disrespect.		S. J.			No. 882, Apr. 2, 1834.
679	Whenever a Magistrate may object to a precept issued to him by the Sessions Court, in any case, (except those in which by the Regulations the Judge's order is final,) he may refer it back, and suspend the execution of it, until a second precept which he must implicitly obey, and should he be still dissatisfied, he may request the Judge to forward the paper to the N. A.		M. S. J.	10 of 1796, Sec. 2. — 22 of 1803, Sec. 2.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
680	Any person importing slaves into the British Territory, or buying and selling as slaves, any man, woman, or child, brought from any other province, dependant upon Fort William.	Liable to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of 200 rupees, commutable if unpaid, to a further imprisonment of six months.	M.	10 of 1811, Sec. 3. — 3 of 1832, Sec. 2.		
681	The purchase of slaves, not imported, is not prohibited by the above Regulations, which apply only to the purchase of slaves, imported from foreign countries or provinces.		M.	3 of 1832, Sec. 2. — 10 of 1811, Sec. 3.	No. 141, Oct. 5, 1814.	No. 99, Apr. 23, 1812. — No. 887, June 27, 1834. — No. 955, May 29, 1835. — No. 939, Mar. 20, 1835.
682	Persons residing in Assam, asserting that they are detained as slaves, though neither born slaves nor purchased, should in the first instance be referred to the Criminal Courts, when if violence be proved, redress shall be afforded them, and the opposite party should be referred to the Civil Court, to establish his claim.		M.			No. 939, Mar. 20, 1835.
683	The castration of slaves is held to be a criminal offence, and punishable, although done with the consent of the party.	Punishable under the General Regulations.	S. J.		No. 4, Apr. 27, 1796.	
684	It is not necessary, that more than two witnesses to a Sooruthal, should be bound over to appear at the Sessions Court.		M.		No. 49, Feb. 26, 1830.	
685	Any person putting another to death, on the plea of his practising sorcery or witchcraft.	To suffer death.	N. A.	4 of 1797, Sec. 6.		
686	Any person selling stamps, excepting when authorised by the Regulations.	Liable to 6 months' imprisonment, and a fine of 200 rupees—commutable, if unrealized, to 6 months further imprisonment.	M.	1 of 1814, Sec. 10, Cl. 9.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Constructions.*
687	Any person using, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of counterfeit stampt paper, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	1st Offence. To be imprisoned for not less than 3, or more than 7 years, and to be Tusheered at the discretion of the Court. — 2d Offence. To be Tusheered and imprisoned for not less than 3, or more than 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes. — 3d Offence. As above, which if insufficient, the case to be referred to the N. A.	S. J. N. A.	17 of 1817, Sec. 9, 10. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
688	Any person having in his possession any counterfeit stampt paper, without good and sufficient reason.	To pay a fine equal to four times the value of the paper. Commutable to imprisonment for six months. Half the fine to be given to the Informer.	M.	17 of 1817, Sec. 11		
689	The use of stocks in the interior of the Jail except in very special cases is strictly prohibited.		M.		No. 183, Apr. 30, 1817.	
690	Any person who may be convicted of having purchased, or received any stolen, or plundered property, knowing it to have been obtained by gang robbery, or by theft attended with aggravated circumstances; or of having purchased it from any notorious bad character, or from any Watchman, or Police Officer, or of purchasing or receiving property so obtained exceeding 300 rupees.	Liable to imprisonment, not exceeding 14 years, and one year in lieu of stripes.	S. J. N. A.	12 of 1818. Sec. 4. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.		
691	Any person who may be convicted of buying or receiving, any stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen, and having been before convicted of the offence of buying or receiving stolen property, or having been before convicted of burglary, or theft, or other heinous offence, or being a habitual receiver of stolen property, or a notoriously bad character.	Ditto.	S. J. N. A.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4.	No. 115, June 9, 1812. — No. 215, Jan. 25, 1819.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
692	Any person convicted of buying or receiving stolen property not exceeding 300 rupees, knowing it to have been stolen, the robbery or theft not having been attended with aggravated circumstances.	To be imprisoned with hard labor for eight years and one year in lieu of stripes.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4. — 6 of 1824, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1834, Sec. 2.	No. 124, Aug. 12, 1813.	
693	A receiver of stolen property may be convicted, although the thief be unknown.		M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 7.		No. 217, July 27, 1815.
694	The offence of receiving stolen property, admits of so many shades of difference, that it is impossible to define with accuracy, the circumstances under which it should be considered of an aggravated nature, or otherwise, which must be determined at the time of trial.		M. S. J.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4.		No. 466, Dec. 21, 1817.
695	Session Judges should preserve amongst their records, the returns of the execution of their orders, for the restoration of stolen property.		S. J.		No. 5, May 5, 1976.	
696	Any person convicted of having in his possession, property obtained by theft or robbery, knowing at a period subsequently to its first coming into his possession, that it had been obtained by robbery, and notwithstanding which he has kept the property in his possession, neither restoring it to the owner, nor giving information to the Magistrate or Police Officers.	Liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, and one year in lieu of stripes.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 4. — 2 of 1834.	No. 124, Aug. 12, 1813.	
697	Any land-holder or farmer, or Native Officer in the employment of Government, neglecting to give information to the Magistrate or Police Officers of the residence, of any notorious vender or receiver of stolen property, residing within the limits of his estate or farm.	Liable to imprisonment for six months, and a fine of 200 rupees. Commutable, if unrealized, to imprisonment for six months.	M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 10.		
698	Whenever after due investigation, a Magistrate is unable to determine the fact of possession, in cases instituted under Regulation XV. of 1824, he may attach the disputed lands, and depute persons to collect the rents.		M.	6 of 1813, Sec. 5, C. 6. — 15 of 1824.	No. 301, Nov. 26, 1824.	

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
699	If a person shall be in possession of property and depart to any other place for a time, his possession shall be considered to have lasted during the time of his absence.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 434, Oct. 27, 1826.
700	A Session Judge is competent to order a Magistrate to institute a suit under Regulation XV. of 1824, whenever he may consider it necessary.		S. J.	15 of 1824.		No. 886, June 13, 1834.
701	An Assistant Magistrate vested with special powers under Regulation III. of 1821, is competent to determine cases under Regulation XV. of 1824.		A. M.	15 of 1824.	No. 301, Nov. 26, 1824.	
702	Magistrates are incompetent to refer cases under Regulation XV. of 1824, to Sudder Ameens or Law Officers, either for investigation or report.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 415, Apr. 14, 1826. — No. 640, June 10, 1831. — No. 689, Apr. 27, 1832.
703	In cases of boundary disputes, the Magistrate will merely define the boundary in possession of either party, previous to the dispute, leaving the question of right to be determined by the Civil Court.		M.	15 of 1814.		No. 724, Oct. 26, 1832.
704	Regulation XV. of 1824 is not applicable to the mere cultivators of the soil, but both parties in a suit, must be bonâ fide malicks, having a proprietary right in the soil.		M.	15 of 1824.	No. 37, Aug. 28, 1829.	No. 448, Nov. 16, 1827. — No. 453, July 13, 1827. — No. 482, May 9, 1828. — No. 547, Apr. 23, 1830. — No. 561. June 18, 1830.
705	Disputes between the malicks and their ryots, or teecadars, are not cognizable under Regulation XV. of 1824, but those between two farmers and two ryots of different estates, each claiming the same portion of land, as belonging to the estates of their respective landlords, may be enquired into, provided, the proprietors of the two estates are made parties in the suit.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 875, Mar. 21, 1834. — No. 579, Dec. 17, 1830.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
706	Cases in which the proprietors of land may have dispossessed, or interfered with the rights of their farmers, are not cognizable under Regulation XV. of 1824, but the parties must be referred to the Civil Court.		M.	15 of 1824.	No. 37, Aug. 28, 1829.	No. 546, Apr. 23, 1836. — No. 568, July 23, 1830.
707	Disputes between the joint proprietors of an estate, as to the exclusive possession of a defined portion of land, are cognizable under Regulation XV. of 1824, but not if they regard the extent of interests of either party in the estate.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 633, Apr. 29, 1831.
708	A purchaser of mortgaged property, cannot be put in possession of the land, to the exclusion of the mortgagee, under this Regulation, but must be referred to the Civil Court.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 393, June 17, 1825.
709	Disputes as to the actual possession of an estate, between mortgagers and mortgagees, are not cognizable under this Regulation, and the fact of the transfer of the property being registered, does not affect the question of possession.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 1006, Apr. 15, 1836.
710	Magistrates can only interfere in cases of disputes between Indigo Planters, for the possession of lands by determining the boundary in possession of either party previous to the quarrel.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 724, Oct. 26, 1832. — No. 1170, Sep. 7, 1838.
711	A party wrongfully dispossessed of any lands, shall be put in possesssion of the same with the standing crops on them, although such crops may have been sown by the adverse party.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 378, April 8, 1825.
712	Whenever a suit may have been instituted under Regulation XV. of 1824, should the parties express a wish to settle the dispute by arbitration, they shall be allowed to do so, provided an intermediate breach of the peace be not apprehended. The Magistrate is however incompetent to execute the award of the arbitrators.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 571, Aug. 6, 1830.
713	Whenever a Magistrate shall determine on investigation, that the lands in dispute are situated in another Zillah out of his jurisdiction, he shall refer the parties to the Magistrate of that District, and forward to such Magistrate all the proceedings held by him in the case.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 694, May 18, 1832.

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
714	Whenever a suit may be instituted under Regulation XV. of 1824, the Magistrate shall note the same to the Civil Judge; if a summary suit be pending in his Court, he shall forward it to the Magistrate for decision, and shall not himself decide any suit for the same land, other than a regular one.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 444, Mar. 2, 1827.
715	If neither of the parties in a summary suit for possession, instituted under Regulation XV. of 1824, shall appear and produce their evidence, the Magistrate shall strike the case off the file, taking measures to prevent a breach of the peace. He is at liberty even to attach the property in dispute, should he deem it necessary.		M.	15 of 1824.		No. 1029, June 16, 1836.
716	The value of the stampt paper to be used, in suits under Regulation XV. of 1824, shall be the same as in all other criminal cases, viz. 8 annas.			15 of 1824.		
717	The Superintendent of Police is vested with entire controul, over all the Magistrates of the Lower Provinces, in all matters connected with the Police.		S. P.	24 of 1837.		
718	The Superintendent of Police is vested with the power of fining, or of removing from his situation, any Police Officer, in any Zillah, under his jurisdiction.		S. P.	17 of 1816, Sec. 7. — 24 of 1837.		
719	Whenever the Superintendent of Police may require them, he is entitled to receive copies of the proceedings, in trials pending before the Session Court.		S. P.	10 of 1808, Sec. 7.		No. 141, Jan. 20, 1814.
720	A Superintendent of Police possesses the same power as a Magistrate, in the punishment of false or malicious complaints.		S. P.	6 of 1803, Sec. 10. — 8 of 1825, Sec. 5.		No. 754, Feb. 1, 1833.
721	The Superintendent of Police may take charge of any thannahs in his jurisdiction, and perform the duties of a Magistrate, and the Magistrate of the district shall not exercise a concurrent jurisdiction therein, without the special permission of Government.		S. P. M.	17 of 1816, Sec. 12.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
722	The Superintendent of Police when exercising the powers of a Magistrate, is equally subject to the controul of the Session Judge, with all other Magistrates.			17 of 1816, Sec. 12.		No. 82, Mar. 28, 1811.
723	Magistrates are bound to carry into execution, all sentences passed by the Superintendent of Police, and conduct prosecutions ordered by him, before the Session Court, in the same manner, as if they had originated in his own Court.		M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 5.		
724	In cases of murder, or wounding endangering life, when the body, or wound, may have been inspected by the Civil Surgeon, the deposition of the Surgeon should be invariably taken on oath.		M. S. J.		No. 54, July 16, 1836.	
725	Any person who may by force, or threats, prevent the supervisor of any river, or any of his subordinates, from fulfilling his, or their duty, or who may forcibly resist them, or encourage resistance to them, in the execution of their duty.	Liable to the penalties, prescribed for resisting the orders of the Magistrate.	M.	8 of 1824, Sec. 11.		
726	Any Darogah, or other officer in charge of any thannah, or chowkee, omitting to afford immediate assistance to the supervisor, or other officer, on requisition being made to him.	To be dismissed from office, and fined in any sum not exceeding 200 rupees. Commutable to 3 months imprisonment in the Civil Jail.	M.	8 of 1824, Sec. 11.		
727	Any vagrant or disorderly, or suspected person, lurking about, without any ostensible means of livelihood, or who shall be unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.	To be detained for security, until satisfactorily disposed of.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 10.		
728	Any vagrant as above, making his escape before he has been regularly discharged.	To be imprisoned with hard labor for 6 months.	M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 10.		
729	Any person finding suspicious property in his own house, or premises, shall within 24 hours convey it to the police station, and report the circumstances attending its discovery.			20 of 1817, Sec. 16, C. 15.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
730	Whenever suspicious property may be discovered, and the possessor shall be unable to shew that it has been lawfully acquired, notice shall be publickly given of the circumstance for 6 months, and should no claimant appear the property shall be confiscated.		M.	1 of 1811, Sec. 11, Cl. 8.		
731	All persons aiding and abetting a Suttee, if the sacrifice be voluntary, shall be deemed guilty of culpable homicide.	To be punished discretionally, by fine, and imprisonment.	S. J.	17 of 1829, Sec. 4.		No. 1125, Jan. 22, 1838.
732	Any person convicted of using violence, or compulsion, or of having assisted at a Suttee, when the woman was labouring under stupefaction, shall be deemed guilty of murder.	Liable to suffer death or imprisonment for life.	N. A.	17 of 1829, Sec. 5.		
733	Any landholder, or head man of a village, neglecting, or delaying, to furnish information of any intended Suttee.	Fine not exceeding 200 rupees. Commutable to imprisonment for 6 months.	M.	17 of 1829, Sec. 3.		
734	The Darogah shall exercise the general controul of the thannah; the mohurrer shall prepare the reports under the discretion of the Darogah, and the Jemadar shall superintend the arms and accoutrements of the Burcandauzes, and take charge of prisoners, and property during the time they are in the thannah.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 4.		
735	All police stations shall be named and numbered, and such names and numbers shall not be changed without the orders of Government.			35 of 1803, Sec. 5. — 22 of 1793, Sec. 5.		
736	Any person convicted of theft, exceeding 300 rupees.	Liable to imprisonment for 7 years, and 2 years in lieu of stripes.	S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8. — 4 of 1820. — 2 of 1834.		
737	Magistrates are capable of punishing persons convicted of theft, not exceeding 300 rupees, although such persons may have been previously convicted, and no reference shall be made to the value of property taken on former occasions.	Liable to 2 years imprisonment, with labor, and 1 year in lieu of stripes.	M.	12 of 1818, Sec. 3. — 6 of 1824, Sec. 5.		No. 419, May 12, 1826. — No. 488, Oct. 24, 1828.

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
738	Any person accused and convicted of two or more distinct thefts, unaccompanied by aggravated circumstances, for which he has not been previously brought to trial.	Liable to 2 years imprisonment, with labor and irons, and 1 year in lieu of stripes.	M.	6 of 1824, Sec. 2. — 6 of 1829, Sec. 2. — 2 of 1834.		
739	Although there may be no claimant to the thing stolen, the guilt of the thief shall not be extenuated thereby.					No. 803, July 5, 1833.
740	The declaration of a prosecutor on oath, as to the value of property stolen, shall determine the tribunal by which the case shall be tried, provided there be no reason to impugn its truth.		M.			No. 1030, July 29, 1838.
741	Any person convicted of belonging to a gang of Thugs.	To be imprisoned for life.	N. A.	18 of 1837.		
742	Approvers shall be selected from amongst the prisoners charged with Thuggee, for the conviction of their accomplices.		M.	18 of 1837.	No. 247, Sep. 22, 1837.	
743	The depositions of Thugs, shall be taken in the language best understood by them, but a translation thereof into the Oordoo language shall be submitted to the Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee.		S. J.	18 of 1837.	No. 241, Aug. 11, 1837. — No. Sep. 7, 1838.	
744	All cases of Thuggee, shall be tried by the Judge specially appointed for that purpose by Government, who shall be assisted by a Law Officer.		S. J.	30 of 1836.	No. June 15, 1838.	No. 1074, Feb. 10, 1837.
745	The towns of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, shall be divided into separate wards, which shall be named and numbered, and the numbers and names, when once given, shall not be changed without the orders of Government.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 26-27.		
746	The Jemadars of the above cities, shall patrol their respective wards, with half their establishment, from sunset until 12 at night, and the Darogah with the other half of the establishment, from 12 at night until day light.		D.	22 of 1793, Sec. 29.		

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
747	All persons apprehended in the above towns at night, shall be conveyed to the Magistrate, before 11 o'clock the next morning.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 31.		
748	A Mohullidar shall be appointed to each ward, in the above cities, whose duty it shall be, to give the Darogah early information of any offenders, who may be found in his respective ward.		M.	22 of 1793, Sec. 30.		
749	The Police Officers, of every description, are strictly prohibited from trading, or keeping any warehouse, or shop, within the limits of the thannah.			20 of 1817, Sec. 11.		
750	Any person discovering treasure, or valuable property, buried in the earth, or otherwise concealed; and omitting to notify the same to the Judge of the district, within one month after its discovery.	To forfeit all right thereto, and the treasure to be restored to the legal owners, or to be confiscated to Government.	C. J.	5 of 1817, Sec. 6.		
751	Any person finding treasure, or valuable property, and depositing it in the Judge's Court, shall at the expiration of 6 months, should no claimant prove his right thereto, be entitled to the whole, provided the sum does not exceed one lac of rupees; the excess above that sum, shall become the property of Government.		C. J.	5 of 1817, Sec. 6, 7.		
752	Darogahs are required to afford assistance, for the safe custody of Government treasure, allowing it to be deposited at night within the thannah, they shall also on application being made to them, should their other duties permit it, afford protection to the despatch of treasure belonging to Bankers, or Merchants.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 32.		
753	In cases of convictions, not referable to the N. A., the execution of a sentence of Tusheer, shall be deferred for 3 months.		S. J.		No. 248, Sep. 29, 1837.	
754	All unclaimed property shall be disposed of by the Magistrate, and that of persons dying intestate, shall be sent to the Civil Judge.		M.		No. Dec. 15, 1837.	

No.		Penalty.	Court.	Regulation.	Circular N. A.	Construction.
755	All subpœnas, and summons, against persons residing in cantonments, may be issued direct from the Magistrate's Court, but a warrant for the apprehension of such persons, must be first taken to the senior officer, present in the Garrison, who shall countersign it, and give all the aid in his power, to effect the execution of the process.		M.	3 of 1809, Sec. 3. — 20 of 1810, Sec. 19.		
756	The date of the sentence of the N. A. shall be specified in the warrants issued to the Magistrate, by the Session Judge.		S. J.		No. 151, Aug. 10, 1815.	
757	All warrants after execution, shall be returned by the Magistrates to the Session Judge, and the Magistrates shall, from time to time, institute a search among their records to prevent the undue detention of them.		M.		No. 34, June 19, 1804. — No. 318, Dec. 8, 1826.	
758	All warrants for the execution of sentences, passed upon prisoners committed for trial, to the Session Court, by a Dependent Joint Magistrate, shall be addressed to the Magistrate.		M.	7 of 1803, Sec. 15.		No. 847, Dec. 13, 1833.
759	A Register of the warrants of unexpired sentences, passed by the N. A. and Session Judge, shall be preserved in English, in the Magistrate's Court.		M.		No. 23, May 1, 1829. — No. 225, Mar. 17, 1837.	
760	A Magistrate, or Joint Magistrate, is capable of executing his own warrant.		M. J. M.	1 of 1825.		
761	No warrant for the apprehension of any person, shall be issued at the instance of a complainant, unless the charge shall be deposed to on oath, either by the complainant, or some credible person on his behalf.		M.	9 of 1807, Sec. 5.	No. 19, April 3, 1829.	
762	In charges of a serious nature made on oath, or solemn declaration, and under certain circumstances, the Darogah shall issue a warrant for the apprehension of the parties, the mode of execution of which, shall be certified on the back, and it shall be forwarded to the Magistrate.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec. 25, Cl. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
763	Offenders taken in the act, against whom a hue and cry may be raised after the commission of the offence, may be apprehended without a warrant, but the Police Officer shall record his reasons for so doing.		D.	20 of 1817, Sec 25, Cl. 4.		
764	Any person not a Police Officer, wilfully abusing his power, in the execution of any warrant entrusted to him.	To be fined and dismissed.	M.	1 of 1825, Sec. 3.		
765	Uncovered Wells shall be secured, as far as possible to guard against the loss of life, and Magistrates are authorised to defray the expenses of covering in public wells, to the amount of 50 rupees.		M.		No. 191, Oct. 21, 1817.	
766	Any person possessing the means of supporting his wife, and deserting her wilfully neglecting to provide for her support, unless upon shewing good cause, such as adultery, or wilful abandonment of her husband.	To be required to execute a Mochulkah to provide for her maintenance, and on failing to do so, to be imprisoned for one month, and so on, till her maintenance is secured.	M.	7 of 1819, Sec. 3.		No. 992, Dec. 18, 1835.
767	Magistrates have no power to compel the delivery of a betrothed woman to her husband, but should refer the parties to the Civil Court.		M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 4. — 6 of 1803, Sec. 4.		No. 725, Oct. 26, 1832.
768	No process for the attendance of witnesses in petty cases, shall be issued, till the complainant shall deposit in the hands of the Nazer a sum sufficient for their support for one month, which shall not be reckoned at less than one anna, or more than three, per diem, and should not the witnesses be detained a month, the surplus deposit shall be returned to the complainant.		M.	3 of 1812, Sec. 2.		No. 221, Sep. 8, 1815.
769	Any witness duly summoned, failing to attend, or on attending, refusing to give evidence, or sign his deposition.	To be committed to custody till he gives his evidence, or till the case is decided and fined 500 rupees. Commutable to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.	M. S. J.	8 of 1803, Sec. 25. — 50 of 1803, Sec. 2.		

No.		*Penalty.*	*Court.*	*Regulation.*	*Circular N. A.*	*Construction.*
770	Sessions Judges shall record in their proceedings, the admonitions repeated to the witnesses, who shall also from time to time be reminded of them in the course of examination.		S. A.	4 of 1797, Sec. 7. C. 6.	No. 16. Dec. 7, 1797.	
771	No witnesses shall be summoned unnecessarily, before the Sessions Court.		M.		No. 304, Jan. 7, 1825.	
772	Any witness, or prosecutor, who has been bound over to appear, not attending on the date fixed by the Court.	To forfeit his recognizances.	M.	9 of 1793, Sec. 11.		
773	Should the Law Officers object to the evidence of any witness, and the Judge consider the grounds of the objection insufficient, the Law Officers shall give in his Futwa the sentence, to which the prisoner would have been subject, had he credited the evidence of such witnesses, and the case shall be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.		S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 5.		
774	Any person convicted of wounding another, with intent to commit murder.	Liable to imprisonment with labor and irons for 14 years.	S. J. N. A.	12 of 1829, Sec. 3.		
775	Assistance shall be procured for wounded persons, who shall not be removed, so long as any risk attends such removal, and on notice being given, the Darogah shall himself proceed to the spot.		D.	20 of 1817, Sc. 14. C. 11.	No. 20, Feb. 20, 1799.	
776	A commitment should not be made to the Sessions Court, till the result of the wounds has been ascertained beyond a doubt, and should death ensue subsequently to a commitment, the Session Judge may direct the Magistrate to commit the prisoner de novo, on charge of murder.		M. S. J.	17 of 1817, Sec. 8.		No. 558, June 3, 1830.

APPENDIX.

Since this Work was sent to the Press, a Construction of the Nizamut Adawlut has been circulated, declaring that Act II. of 1839 has reference only to the *Acts* of the Supreme Government, and not to the Regulations.

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